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# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

NIGHT  
EDITION

PRICE: St. Louis and Suburbs, One Cent.  
Elsewhere, Two Cents.

VOL. 70, NO. 175.

## U.S. GUNNERS AID FRENCH IN BIG RAID

**Paris Announces American Batteries Gave Effective Assistance in Operation in Champagne in Which 100 Prisoners Were Taken.**

**Reconnoitering Thrusts Continue Elsewhere on Western Front, Canadians Being Unusually Active.**

**Paris Expects Germans to Launch Great Offensive Soon — Several Attacks Considered Likely.**

**PARIS, Feb. 14. (by A. P.)—American batteries took part in the artillery bombardment in connection with the large French raid in the Champagne yesterday, it was announced officially today. Effective assistance was given by the American gunners. (This is the first mention of American batteries on the Champagne front.)**

The statement follows:

"A German attempt against a small French post north of Pargny-Falain (Aisne front) was repulsed. There were lively artillery actions in the region east of Rheims, in the Champagne.

The statement follows:

"In the large raid yesterday American batteries gave very effective support. French troops reorganized the positions captured on that day in the region southwest of Busto DuMesnil. The number of prisoners taken exceeds 150."

Last night's official statement regarding the raid said:

"In the Champagne, after brief artillery preparation, we carried out a big raid in the region south of Busto DuMesnil, on a front of about 1200 meters. Our detachments penetrated the German position as far as the third line, overthrew the enemy defenses and destroyed numerous shelters. We captured more than 100 prisoners."

"In the period from Feb. 1 to 10 our patrols brought down 28 German airplanes, 14 of which were entirely destroyed and the other 14 seriously damaged."

American gunners are trained by the French before going into active service on their own front.

The American sector is in Lorraine, some distance to the east of the Champagne district.

**Canadians Inflict Heavy Losses in Two Raids.**

**LONDON, Feb. 14. (by A. P.)—Canadian troops have carried out two successful raids, capturing prisoners and inflicting losses on the enemy; the official statement from British headquarters in France and Belgium says. In an attack yesterday morning northwest of Passchendaele in the Ypres sector, German troops temporarily occupied two British posts. The British later drove the Germans out in a counter attack. The statement reads:**

"In a successful raid southeast of Harghouta reported this morning, carried out by the Canadians in addition to 12 prisoners, the machine guns were brought back to our lines. Many Germans were killed in fighting above ground and four trench mortars were destroyed. Seventeen dugouts in the enemy's first line and others in his support line whose occupants refused to come out when summoned were bombed. The casualties incurred by the raiding party were slight and all were brought in. Another successful raid was carried out last night by Canadians in the neighborhood of Hill 70, north of Ypres. Considerable opposition was encountered, in spite of which six prisoners and a machine gun were captured. Our casualties again were light."

"Local fighting took place at dawn this morning northwest of Passchendaele, where a hostile party attacked and temporarily occupied two of our posts. The enemy subsequently was ejected by a counter attack and both posts were regained."

**Paris Expects Germans to Begin This Great Attack Soon.**

**PARIS, Feb. 14. (Special).—There is every indication that the Central Empires' offensive is on the eve of breaking out. Much has been said and written here how and where the attack will start and it is thought that there will be one principal attack with the intention of breaking through the lines at any cost. This attack will possibly be followed up by two or three minor ones, so as to enable the attacking troops to organize the conquered ground.**

The French and British troops are constantly on the watch and every day the Germans delay starting the

### MAN WHO STOLE FOOD MORE TO BE DRAFTED THAN CENSORED

Told District Board Theft of Sack of Potatoes Ought to Put Him in Class Five.

A new kind of plea for deferred classification in the draft was made to the District Board yesterday by a man who argued that he was morally unfit to enter the National Army. He said he stole a sack of potatoes last week from a Fourth street commission house. So he thought that, in the interest of the army's morals, he should be put back at least as far as Class 5, although a ward board had placed him in class 1-A.

The board pondered over this case several minutes, then decided that the man was a victim of temptation, and was more to be drafted than censored. So the board told the man he could stay right in Class 1-A. He is a teamster and is more than six feet tall.

### MAN WITH SCARLET FEVER STAMPEDES DRAFT GATHERING

150 in Belleville Headquarters Make Rush for Outdoors, 14 of Them Undressed.

One hundred and fifty young men, 14 of them undressed awaiting examination for the draft in the headquarters of the Belleville Draft Board, fled from the place this morning following the discovery by physicians that one of their number, George Butts, 22 years old, of St. Clair Township was suffering from scarlet fever. The 14 who had discarded their clothes hurriedly donned parts of their garments and in a half-dozen cars started for the building.

The discovery of Butts' condition was made by Dr. Washington West while examining him for the draft. After a consultation with Dr. J. W. Twitchell, Butts' condition was announced to the waiting men, who scrambled for their clothes and left the room. They were told to return tomorrow.

Butts was sent home and quarantined and the Health Department began fumigating the draft board's quarters.

### MAN HIT BY AUTOIST WHO FAILED TO STOP DIES FROM INJURIES

Death of Charles Junger, Struck on Tuesday Night, Is Twelfth Fatality of Kind Since Jan. 1.

Charles Junger, 51 years old, of 4559 Arlington avenue, died at the city hospital last evening from injuries suffered when he was knocked down last Tuesday night by an automobile in front of 4554 West Florissant avenue. His death was the twelfth automobile fatality in St. Louis since Jan. 1.

The automobile did not stop after hitting Junger and the identity of the driver has not been established. Junger was walking with two friends when struck. One of them, Albert Spaeth of 5356 Emerson avenue, was bruised.

**NEW CABINET OF RUMANIA IS KNOWN TO LEAN TOWARD PEACE**

Headed by Gen. Averescu and Successor War Body, Germans Has Demanded Peace for Future.

JASSY, Rumania, Monday, Feb. 11 (by A. P.)—The new Cabinet, headed by Gen. Alexander Averescu, said to be the ablest Commander in the army, is known to lean toward peace. The Cabinet succeeds the Bratiano ministry recently resigned, which was known as the war Cabinet.

It is hoped that the registration in the various factories and industries will be complete enough to furnish a reliable census of the skilled workers in St. Louis of whom it is estimated these are about 80,000.

Meantime the enrollment is being continued at Wurdack's office, 750 Railway Exchange Building, until to today about 6000 men had registered. This office will be kept open until 9 o'clock Saturday night for the convenience of men whose employment prevents their going there during regular office hours. The office will be open during regular business hours.

Men who register for this work are not signing up for definite jobs. They are merely adding their names to the list of men experienced in certain trades or industries so that the Department of Labor will know how many men are available. Then as men are needed the agents of the Department of Labor will call upon a certain number of men from those enrolled to take the jobs.

The men thus chosen will be employed by the contractors building ships for the Government. The Government guaranteed that the men will receive the best pay for the kind of work they do. It also guarantees good living conditions. Men who register are not obligated to take the jobs offered them.

**MARYLAND RATIFIES DRY ACT**

Sixth State to Approve Nation-Wide Prohibition.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 14 (by A. P.)—The Senate yesterday finally passed the resolution ratifying the Federal prohibition amendment. This ends the matter so far as Maryland is concerned. The vote of the final passage of the resolution in the Senate was 18 for to 7 against.

Maryland is the sixth state to ratify the amendment.

**MUCH COLDER TONIGHT; LOWEST TO BE ABOUT 18°**

THE TEMPERATURES.

5 a. m. 38° 10 a. m. 66°

Yesterday: High, 56, at 4 p. m.; low, 38, at 7 a. m.

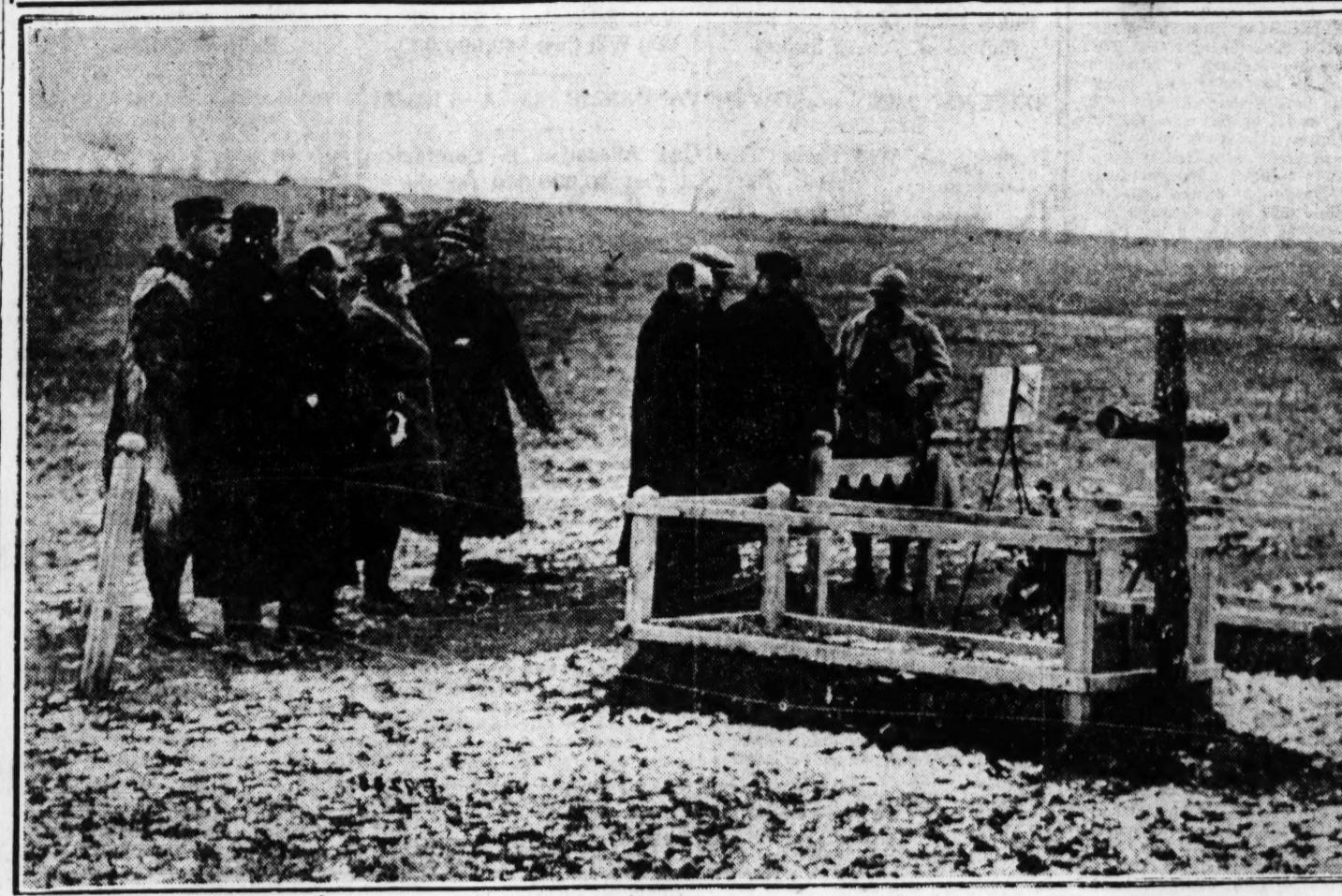
Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight and tomorrow; the lowest temperature tonight will be 18°; strong westerly winds diminishing late tonight.

Missouri: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight and to tomorrow; probably light snow in west portion; fresh to strong west winds this afternoon, diminishing tonight.

Illinois: Generally fair in south portion; unsettled, probably with light rain or snow in north portion tonight; much colder; tomorrow generally fair and much colder.



## Graves of the First 3 Americans Killed by Germans in France



Copyright by International Film Service.

In his eloquent address at the burial of the American soldiers, the French General commanding the sector in which they were killed, closed with this salutation, destined to be historic: "Private Enright! Private Gresham! Private Hay. In the name of France, I thank you. God receive your souls Farwell!"

### TO AID ENROLLING SHIPYARD WORKERS

### TRIAL OF ARSON CASE HALTED BY DEMURRER

### Booths to Be Established in Factories in Effort to List Artisans.

Defense Contends State's Evidence Does Not Prove Attempt to Burn Plant.

The trial of Max Greenburg, Edward Milner and Michael (Split) Connors, charged with attempted arson in connection with the plot to burn the plant of the Christen Bellows Co., was halted today while Judge Miller considered a demurrer offered by the defendants' attorneys. An interesting legal point was raised in this demurrer, as the State had rested its case yesterday afternoon. It is contended that the evidence introduced against the three alleged "torches" was not sufficient to prove attempted arson, despite the fact that it was shown the men drove to the plant at an appointed time with a wagon containing barrels of oil, explosives and a coil of fuse.

**Arguments Tomorrow.**

Judge Miller will hear arguments on the demurrer tomorrow. Without introducing testimony to offset the State's evidence, the defense contends that attempt at arson is proven unless it is shown that a fire actually was kindled and started, and the fact that the defendants had combustible and explosive material in their possession is not sufficient to prove attempted arson.

This is held that the registration in the various factories and industries will be complete enough to furnish a reliable census of the skilled workers in St. Louis of whom it is estimated these are about 80,000.

Meantime the enrollment is being continued at Wurdack's office, 750 Railway Exchange Building, until to today about 6000 men had registered. This office will be kept open until 9 o'clock Saturday night for the convenience of men whose employment prevents their going there during regular office hours. The office will be open during regular business hours.

Men who register for this work are not signing up for definite jobs. They are merely adding their names to the list of men experienced in certain trades or industries so that the Department of Labor will know how many men are available. Then as men are needed the agents of the Department of Labor will call upon a certain number of men from those enrolled to take the jobs offered them.

**Defendants are Trapped.**

In this case Joseph C. Christen, without the knowledge of the insurance company, worked with the police and made arrangements for the arrest of the men now on trial.

Norman S. McIntosh, formerly a stenographer for Christen, and now in the national army, testified yesterday afternoon and read notes which he took when hidden in a wardrobe in Christen's office. These, he said, were faithful records of conversations between Christen, Bersch and Baker, in which it was agreed that \$35,000 more insurance should be placed on the plant and that the factory should then be burned. Under this agreement, he said, \$8000 was to be paid to the attorney and the remaining \$30,000 was to be split between Christen, Bersch and Baker. Detective Bart Keeney also testified that he hid in the office and overheard these conversations.

Bersch was accused with the three men now on trial, but he took a severance and his case was continued. Bersch appeared as a State's witness at other arson trials and is not accused in the present case.

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Dynamos, drills and other machinery offers appear from day to day in the Post-Dispatch Want pages.

### ARMY JURISDICTION IN FRANKE CASE UPHELD

### AUTO IN COLLISION HAD HIT A RAILROAD GATE

### Grade Crossing Watchman to Be Questioned at Inquest in Case of F. R. L. Jones.

An inquest today into the case of Frederick R. L. Jones, of 6330 Berney avenue, was adjourned to court-martial and not entitled to a trial by a jury. He was convicted recently by a court-martial at Jefferson Barracks of being a deserter offered by the defendants' attorneys.

An interesting legal point was raised in this demurrer, as the State had rested its case yesterday afternoon. It is contended that the evidence introduced against the three alleged "torches" was not sufficient to prove attempted arson, despite the fact that it was shown the men drove to the plant at an appointed time with a wagon containing barrels of oil, explosives and a coil of fuse.

This decision means that a drafted man who has been accepted by his local board for military service is subject to the jurisdiction of the military law. Upon this point Judge Triebier, who wrote the decision, said:

"A perusal of the selective draft act shows that it was intended that all persons who may be drafted into the army shall be from the date of said draft or acceptance subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army. This includes the Articles of War.

"As members of the regular army are subject to trial by court-martial there is, therefore, no room for doubt that under the selective draft act and the Articles of War the appellant, having been drafted into the service of the United States, he became from the date of draft, and certainly after acceptance and notice, subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, including the Articles of War.

"As members of the regular army are subject to trial by court-martial there is, therefore, no room for doubt that under the selective draft act and the Articles of War the appellant, having been drafted into the service of the United States, he became from the date of draft, and certainly after acceptance and notice, subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, including the Articles of War.

"A moment later he heard the crash and returned to the scene. He looked at Jones' car and saw it was a trolley car, and that the Schroeder car, which Jones had driven, had hit the trolley wire, causing it to sag. He said that speed of the trolley wire was 50 miles an hour. It struck the top of Jones' car and caused him to lose control of it immediately before the accident.

Edward Bilschneider of 5725 Chamberlain avenue, who was driving west a short distance ahead of the auto of Harry and Paul Schroeder, brothers, of 5792 Westminster place, with which Jones' car collided, testified that he noticed, as he crossed the Wabash tracks, that one of the gate bars on the south side of the gate had dropped and lay flat. There was no train approaching, he said. At a speed beyond the crossing he met Jones' car going east, at a speed that he estimated to be between 40 and 50 miles an hour. He said he thought to himself that at that speed the driver would never see the crossing gate.

A moment later he heard the crash and returned to the scene. He said that his husband told her before he died, that the top of his car was struck by the gate bar and that broken glass from the wind shield was thrown into his face.

C. Roy Corp. of 6409 Von Verson avenue, told a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday that when he passed the Wabash crossing, driving west, Sunday morning shortly before the accident, he noticed that one bar of the south gate was hanging so low that it would have hit the top of an automobile being driven along the south side of the street. There was no light on the gate, he said. He said he remarked about this to his wife who was accompanying him.

John Schroeder, who is at St. Luke's Hospital with his brother, is in a critical condition from his injuries. His skull is fractured and it is feared that meningitis has developed.

The witness testified that Harry Schroeder, who is now in a serious condition in St. Luke's Hospital, had immediately before the collision Jones' car driving in a zigzag manner, as if he had lost control of the car, and that the Schroeder car, westbound, was driven near the north curb and stopped in an effort to avoid a collision.

Mrs. Jones, who is in a serious condition in St. Luke's Hospital, had immediately before the collision Jones' car driving in a zigzag manner, as if he had lost control of the car, and that the Schroeder car, westbound, was driven near the north curb and stopped in an effort to avoid a collision.

Police reported that roofs were damaged and signs blown down in the 4000 block on Easton avenue. A telephone pole was demolished at Hamilton and Clemens avenues. Poles and wires were reported down in various parts of the city.

**Crowd Mistakes Doll for Child.**

Two large plate glass windows on the Olive street side of the Scruggs Building & Company store were broken by the wind. Several large dolls were in one of the windows. To protect property a policeman stepped into the shop window and picked up one of the dolls which had been part of the display.

For electrical machinery offers see Post-Dispatch Want Ads.

## 66-MILE AN HOUR WIND DOES DAMAGE THROUGHOUT CITY

**Plate Glass Window, Blown From Ninth Floor of Planter's, Injures Two on Sidewalk.**

## TWO MEN HIT BY SIGN, ONE PROBABLY FATALLY HURT

## WILSON'S SPEECH INTERPRETED AS A MESSAGE OF PEACE

Discussion of President's Address  
Characterizes It as One of  
Encouraging Negotiations.

### NOT A WAR SPEECH

Regarded as an Invitation to  
Czernin and as Rebuke to  
Hertling.

By HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE,  
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-  
Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Those  
who profess to see in President Wilson's speech a message of peace from all modifications of his former  
attitude toward the Central Powers  
find in Lloyd George's address to the  
Commons yesterday much satisfaction.  
Those who see in the Presi-  
dent's speech a consonance with all  
he has said before, particularly in  
his appeal to the democratic forces  
within the two empires, received  
Lloyd George's words with misgiv-  
ing.

For fear that anything that follows  
this speech might be construed  
as an indication that this is  
any serious divergence between the  
objectives of the European allies and  
America it should be said at the outset  
that no such schism exists. There  
is no real difference between the  
aims of President Wilson and the  
aims of Lloyd George. There is,  
however, a difference in belief as to  
whether or not these aims are any  
nearer achievement.

Roughly, it may be said that the  
President believes that Austria has  
expressed herself in a way that  
gratifies the principles of world  
peace that the President has laid  
down. Furthermore, he believes that  
Von Hertling, in behalf of Germany,  
while obdurate on the larger number  
of issues, has not completely cut  
himself off from a willingness to  
reach an understanding along reasonable  
lines.

It does not follow that this readiness  
to listen on the part of Von  
Hertling will be entirely a voluntary  
act. The President has in mind the  
pressure that can be exerted upon the  
Chancellor by the demands of  
peace lovers within the empire  
who brought into sympathetic support  
the Post-Dispatch's peace plan.

Another point which the Post-  
Dispatch is enabled to clarify today con-  
cerns the disposition of Poland. Into  
the President's words of Jan. 8 on this point Germany chose to read an  
implied threat against her territorial  
integrity by pretending to accept the  
implication that West Prussia, which  
was once Polish, was to be restored  
body to the projected Polish kingdom.

This is a false construction. It  
has been made apparent that the  
sole thought in the mind of Mr. Wilson  
was to reassemble the portions of  
Poland that until the nineteenth  
century were grouped together. His  
reference to right of access to the  
sea that the reformed country is to  
have means precisely what it does  
in connection with Austria. A free  
port should be, as the President sees it,  
established on the Baltic and through  
this new Poland is to be  
guaranteed a right of way.

#### A Message of Peace.

The discussion which followed  
the President's address there was, in  
addition to the agreement that it  
constituted the real beginning of  
peace negotiations, a general agree-  
ment in characterizing the message  
in this way:

"That was one of peace rather  
than war as of Jan. 8 had been;  
that it was an invitation to  
Czernin and the moderates, a re-  
quest to Hertling and the imperialists,  
a thrust at the Prussian militarists,  
a stimulus to German democracy,  
a rebuff to the Allied Supreme  
War Council, and a heartening to  
all who believe in world peace that  
shall rest on more substantial than  
international barter and trade and  
diplomatic phrasings."

The President had planned to make  
an answer to Von Hertling and Czernin  
but it is reasonable to suppose that  
he was awaiting the outcome of the  
Brest-Litovsk conference. As these  
proceedings dragged on there came  
what is generally regarded as a  
certain amount of pressure on the  
moderates—on which America  
did not take part. The reference  
is to the statement of the Allied War  
Council in Paris Feb. 4, in which it  
was said that nothing good could be  
seen in the answers of Van Hertling  
and Czernin to Wilson and Lloyd  
George.

This position was taken in the  
face of the fact that both spokes-  
men for the Central Powers had  
expressed themselves as finding several  
points in the Wilson pronouncement  
which were acceptable to them. The  
allied statement, it is admitted,  
might justifiably have been regarded  
by the Teutonic empires as putting the  
war back on the basis of conquest.

It became necessary to demon-  
strate to the Central Powers, partic-  
ularly Austria, that the Paris decla-  
ration did not shape America's course.  
Once more it became necessary  
for the President to unravel the  
tangled international skein. This was  
an important factor in causing him to  
make his speech without longer delay.

There was a touch of bad luck in  
the fact that the speech should have  
come simultaneously with the an-  
nouncement of the demobilization of

## Ships Torpedoed in 1917 Doubled Total Production

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (By A. P.)—THE announcement in the House of Commons yesterday by Andrew Bonar Law that Great Britain produced only 1,163,474 tons of shipping last year shows that German submarines in 1917 destroyed nearly three times as much tonnage as was produced in that time by Great Britain and the United States. Sinkings in 1917 are generally reckoned at 6,000,000 tons.

The output in the United States was 901,225 tons, making with Great Britain's output, a total combined tonnage of 2,064,679.

While complete figures on construction in Japan, Italy, France and other nations in 1917 are not yet available, officials here do not believe that their aggregate equaled the total of the United States. If that is the case, submarine sinkings more than doubled all tonnage produced.

American and British officials expect a very different story in

1918. The United States and Great Britain are spending up building programs and naval officials in both countries have predicted that the submarine will be curbed this summer.

Secretary Daniels believes that effectual results will be obtained in the early summer. Admiral Sir John F. Jellicoe, former chief of the British naval staff, recently predicted that by next August it could be said that the "submarine menace is killed."

However, he predicted dark months before that time.

The output of ships in the United States in 1918 has been variously estimated at from 2,500,000 tons to 4,000,000 tons.

With Shipping Board officials confident that at least 3,500,000 tons will be completed. No estimate of Great Britain's output has been received, but that country is expected to materially increase its 1917 figures.

Japan's operations just now are hampered by lack of steel, but this handicap is expected to be overcome.

the Russian armies and the quelling of war by the Russian peoples.

If Germany can get substantial aid from the Russians, then the end of the war is set back for an indefinite period, since the Germans will feel themselves in a position to dominate the entire continent.

Nevertheless, there are times when not all that is in his mind can be spoken and so it may not be amiss to say that today brought forth an important development concerning the attitude toward the Hapsburg empire that may considerably affect its future.

#### Attitude Toward Austria.

The Post-Dispatch can say authoritatively that there has never been any idea of forcing Austria-Hungary to submit to the principles of world peace that the President has laid down. Furthermore, he believes that Von Hertling, in behalf of Germany, while obdurate on the larger number of issues, has not completely cut himself off from a willingness to reach an understanding along reasonable lines.

It does not follow that this readiness to listen on the part of Von Hertling will be entirely a voluntary act. The President has in mind the pressure that can be exerted upon the Chancellor by the demands of peace lovers within the empire who brought into sympathetic support the Post-Dispatch's peace plan.

Another point which the Post-Dispatch is enabled to clarify today concerns the disposition of Poland. Into the President's words of Jan. 8 on this point Germany chose to read an implied threat against her territorial integrity by pretending to accept the implication that West Prussia, which was once Polish, was to be restored body to the projected Polish kingdom.

This is a false construction. It has been made apparent that the sole thought in the mind of Mr. Wilson was to reassemble the portions of Poland that until the nineteenth century were grouped together. His reference to right of access to the sea that the reformed country is to have means precisely what it does in connection with Austria. A free port should be, as the President sees it, established on the Baltic and through this new Poland is to be guaranteed a right of way.

The discussion which followed the President's address there was, in addition to the agreement that it constituted the real beginning of peace negotiations, a general agreement in characterizing the message in this way:

"That was one of peace rather than war as of Jan. 8 had been; that it was an invitation to Czernin and the moderates, a request to Hertling and the imperialists, a thrust at the Prussian militarists, a stimulus to German democracy, a rebuff to the Allied Supreme War Council, and a heartening to all who believe in world peace that shall rest on more substantial than international barter and trade and diplomatic phrasings."

The President had planned to make an answer to Von Hertling and Czernin but it is reasonable to suppose that he was awaiting the outcome of the Brest-Litovsk conference. As these proceedings dragged on there came what is generally regarded as a certain amount of pressure on the moderates—on which America did not take part. The reference is to the statement of the Allied War Council in Paris Feb. 4, in which it was said that nothing good could be seen in the answers of Van Hertling and Czernin to Wilson and Lloyd George.

This position was taken in the face of the fact that both spokesmen for the Central Powers had expressed themselves as finding several points in the Wilson pronouncement which were acceptable to them. The allied statement, it is admitted, might justifiably have been regarded by the Teutonic empires as putting the war back on the basis of conquest.

It became necessary to demonstrate to the Central Powers, particularly Austria, that the Paris declaration did not shape America's course. Once more it became necessary for the President to unravel the tangled international skein. This was an important factor in causing him to make his speech without longer delay.

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nouncement of the demobilization of

## SENATOR JAMES DEFENDS AMERICA'S CONDUCT OF WAR

Suggests Chamberlain Charges  
Might Have Tended to Cause  
Failure of Teuton Strikes.

### REVIEWS ARMY GROWTH

Declares He Will Prove That  
Departments "Have Not  
Ceased Functioning."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (By A. P.)—With a broad suggestion that Senator Chamberlain's much discussed New York speech, in which he charged that the American military machine was completely broken down, might have been aimed at the fall of the recent strike, the chairman of the International Corporation's construction of the Government fabricating steel shipyard at Hog Island, Pa.

A special assistant to the Attorney-General will be sent immediately to Hog Island to work with F. A. Bowles, assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, whom Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, placed in charge of the project three weeks ago, with full powers to reorganize.

Although the Shipping Board has

no facts to indicate there has been criminal dereliction, it wants to ascertain the true situation and learn just how money was put up by the Government.

Chamberlain's speech,

Senator James declared, was un-  
justified by the facts and of great con-  
fusion to the public.

"Who can measure the mighty  
force of this utterance in the hands of  
the Kaiser?" he asked, stating that  
it probably was emphasized in German  
newspapers as responsible coming from the chairman of the Military Committee.

"Of course I know he did not intend  
it to have that effect, but I'm just pointing out the danger of such  
utterances. Let's see if they are  
warranted. I will undertake to prove  
they are not. Of course America  
has made mistakes, but we want to go  
before the world and live in the atmos-  
phere of the peace offensive now being  
made."

Review of Expansion of Army.

Senator James reviewed the sudden  
expansion of the army, the quick passage of the draft law and the registration of 10,000,000 men, their mobilization and equipment, and that, whereas the French had asked only for 30,000 troops at the beginning to enhearten the French people, "many more than 100,000" had been sent.

"How has a military establishment fallen down that can do work like  
that?" he demanded. "No," he shouted at Senator Chamberlain. "The departments have not ceased functioning."

In passing Senator James referred to former Senator Root's visit to Russia in the attempt to hold her fast to the allies. The mission had failed, he said, but it was not Root's fault. "But had Mr. Bryan been sent on that mission," he declared, "how this chamber would have responded with criticism."

MOVEMENT OF DRAFTED MEN  
WILL CONTINUE INTO MARCH

Not to Be Completed in Five Days  
From Feb. 23, as Originally  
Planned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (By A. P.)—Movements of men to complete the first draft, beginning Feb. 23, will not be completed within the following five days, as originally planned, but will extend over into March.

Special: FRI. & SAT. 25 Carnations  
In our \$1.00 box. Grimm & Gorley.  
—ADV.

Dr. Max A. Goldstein Made a Major.

Washington boulevard has been com-  
missioned a Major in the Medical  
Corps of the United States Army.  
Announcement of this was made yes-  
terday by the Adjutant-General in  
Washington, but Dr. Goldstein said  
today he had not been notified of the  
appointment.

Diamond Rings, Pay \$1 a week. Loftus  
Bro. & Co., 24 fl. N. 6th st.—ADV.

Hall as Soldiers' Memorial.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Earl Fitzwilliam  
has given a site for the erection  
of a public hall as a memorial to  
Greasborough men who have  
served in the war.

Take a tablespoonful of Salts if  
Back hurts or Bladder bothers

MEAT INJURIOUS  
TO THE KIDNEYS

CAN'T BEAT "TIZ"  
WHEN FEET HURT

"TIZ" for sore, tired,  
puffed-up, sweaty, calloused  
feet or corns.—It's grand.

You can be happy-footed in a moment. Use "Tiz" and never suffer with tender, raw, burning, blistered, swollen, tired, smelly feet. "Tiz" and only "Tiz" takes the pain and soreness out of corns, callouses and blisters.

As soon as you put your feet in a "Tiz" bath, you just feel the happiness in the Hoggs of Fife. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Used externally, and in many ways it can affect stomach and heart, as some internal medicines do.

Excellent for sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, all pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosty feet, colds in the chest (it often prevents pneumonia).

50c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.

DRIVE AWAY HEADACHE  
Rub Musterole on Forehead  
and Temples

A headache remedy without the dangers of "headache medicine." Relieves headache and that miserable feeling from colds or congestion. And it acts once! Musterole is a clean, white ointment made of the finest oils and waxes. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Used externally, and in many ways it can affect stomach and heart, as some internal medicines do.

Excellent for sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, all pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosty feet, colds in the chest (it often prevents pneumonia).

50c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.

ADV.

## PRESIDENT ORDERS HOG ISLAND SHIP CONTRACT INQUIRY

Gregory to Take Up Charge That  
Work Estimated at \$21,000,-  
000 Will Cost \$40,000,000.

### VANDERLIP IS A FIGURE

One Allegation Is Contractors  
Got \$6,000,000 for the  
"Know How" of Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (By A. P.)—With a broad suggestion that Senator Chamberlain's much discussed New York speech, in which he charged that the American military machine was completely broken down, might have been aimed at the fall of the recent strike, the chairman of the International Corporation's construction of the Government fabricating steel shipyard at Hog Island, Pa.

A special assistant to the Attorney-General will be sent immediately to Hog Island to work with F. A. Bowles, assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, whom Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, placed in charge of the project three weeks ago, with full powers to reorganize.

Although the Shipping Board has

no facts to indicate there has been

criminal dereliction, it wants to ascer-

tain the true situation and learn

just how money was put up by the

Government.

Chamberlain's speech,

Senator James declared, was un-

justified by the facts and of great con-

fusion to the public.

"Who can measure the mighty  
force of this utterance in the hands of  
the Kaiser?" he asked, stating that

it probably was emphasized in German  
newspapers as responsible coming from the chairman of the Military Committee.

## GEORGE W. PERKINS ELIMINATED FROM G. O. P. COMMITTEE

Auxiliary Body Wafted Out of Existence After His Candidate Wins.

### HAYS IS MADE CHAIRMAN

Unanimously Elected After John T. Adams, Opposed by Perkins, Withdraws.

After George W. Perkins, former financial backer of the Progressive party, had succeeded in dominating the choice of a chairman of the Republican National Committee, at the committee's second day's session at the Planters Hotel yesterday afternoon, Perkins himself was quietly eliminated from connection with the committee.

The committee unanimously elected Will H. Hays of Indiana, Perkins' candidate, to the chairmanship, after the withdrawal of John T. Adams of Iowa, vice chairman, from the chairmanship contest, had been forced by Perkins' bitter attack on him.

Then the Executive Committee re-signed, to give Hays a free hand, and the Campaign Committee, an auxiliary body, of which Perkins was a member, was wafted out of existence by a ruling of the retiring chairman and a vote of the National Committee. The chairman ruled that the Campaign Committee ceased to exist at the end of the Hughes campaign, but the National Committee, to make sure of it, went through the form of tabling a resolution that the Campaign Committee be continued. This procedure was engineered by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania.

Other former Progressives besides Perkins, on the eliminated Campaign Committee, were James R. Garfield of Ohio and H. L. Ickes of Chicago. Ickes announced that he would support the National Committee's action in abolishing the Campaign Committee, and did not feel that it was directed against the Progressive element. There had been reports that the elimination of Perkins was part of a bargain involved in the withdrawal of Adams from the chairmanship contest, but this had been denied by both sides.

Hays, the new chairman, was not at the meeting, but sent a telegram of acceptance from Indianapolis, in which he pledged loyalty of the Republican party in the support of the National Committee.

Hays is 38 years old, a lawyer, and lives in Sullivan, Ind., but spends much of his time in Indianapolis. He has been chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee for four years and received much of the credit for the decisive party victory in his State in 1916. He has been chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense since last May.

The committee tabled a proposal, which had been endorsed by the retiring Executive Committee, to establish an advisory committee of women, but the new chairman can have such a committee if he wishes to ask for it.

Fred W. Upham of Chicago was elected treasurer of the committee by 34 votes to 12 for George R. Sheldon of New York. He will succeed Cornelius N. Bliss Jr., who resigned to enter war work.

E. P. Thayer of Indiana was elected sergeant-at-arms, and Guy V. Howard of Minnesota assistant sergeant-at-arms. James B. Reynolds of Washington was re-elected secretary.

### New G. O. P. Chairman Confers With Members at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13 (By A. P.)—Will H. Hays, new chairman of the Republican National Committee, conferred with several members of the committee who stopped off at Indianapolis on their way home from the St. Louis meeting. Among those who saw Hays were John King of Connecticut and A. T. Hert of Kentucky.

Hays also was in conference with Gov. James P. Goodrich and other members of the Hoosier party, who helped Hays win at St. Louis.

The new chairman will return to his home at Sullivan, Ind., Saturday. Next week Hays will go to New York and Washington for conferences with leaders of the party before naming the new Executive Committee and probably taking some action toward naming a woman's advisory committee.

## No Cure for Catarrh But This Gives Relief

There are so many varieties of catarrh requiring so many different kinds of treatment that a good physician should be consulted. There is no cure for this disease, but for the forms of catarrh of the air passages in the head and throat, VapoRub has been found an excellent treatment. The vapors stimulate the lining of the mucous membrane and the salts itself softens the hard sores and promotes healing. First snuff salt water up the nostrils, dissolving about a teaspoonful of salt to one-half pint of warm water. Then melt VapoRub freely as far up the nostrils as possible and snuff up into the air passages. This treatment should be used as often as possible, at least twice a day—night and morning. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.—ADV.

## Youngest Flyer (an American) in French Army Tells of Baptism of Fire Over German Lines

### First of 5 Thrilling Air-Fighting Stories by Joseph Stehlin

Defied Hoodoo to Make First Flight in No. 13 Machine and His Engine Died on Him While Teuton Shells Were Bursting About Him.



JOSEPH STEHLIN.

Though in the excitement I doubt if I could have realized if the tail had fallen off when I touched it.

I climbed into the seat. The mechanician put blocks under the wheels and spun the propeller while I tried the motor—first at low speed and then at full. I nodded to let him know everything was O. K., and he took away the blocks.

This is the story of how my life at the front came near to being one of the short ones. My first flight over the lines was almost my last. I came nearer to making a present of myself and my machine to the boches than ever I knew I was getting "hell."

"This can't be right," I thought. Then I remembered in a flash that the advice to "fly into the sun" had been given at evening. By flying into the sun now, in the early morning, I was heading straight for a nice barbed wire enclosure through which German soldiers would perhaps find me watery steaks and perhaps not. I was making a present of myself and No. 13 to the Kaiser in record time.

#### Home After Harrowing Ride.

I jerked over the march barre for a virage to the left; and started snaking the other way. The shells were bursting closely and I was getting a terrible bumping.

Bang went one behind. I thought my tail had left me. It set the machine on her nose. She straightened out again and I knew the tail was still there.

I wondered how long it would be before my petrol tank would be exploded and burn me alive. Maybe the Archies would get a fair hit and there wouldn't be anything left to burn.

The mortality statisticians, always on their little jobs, told us it takes an average of 600 shells to bring down an airplane. I know they are among them. They would have died of exhaustion trying to count the shot those German Archies fired at me while I was coasting for home.

It seemed an hour before No Man's Land, a muddy streak of freshly plowed earth, passed underneath me and the firing began to weaken. A good field loomed up. I planed to a safe landing and climbed out, shaking like a leaf, perfectly ready to wait a year for a new machine before I went up again. I decided right there that something about No. 13 had to be changed.

One evening one of the old pilots said to me:

"The easiest way to get home is to take a course south by southwest. Or else fly right at the sun. That will bring you back to our lines anyway." That little knowledge proved the most dangerous knowledge I had.

#### 13 His Machine's Number.

I wanted to go up. What was the use of being at the front if I was going to stay on the ground?

"There is no machine here for you yet," explained the Captain. I must have looked blue, for he said:

"There is Number 13 out in the bushes. It's a reformer (rebuilt machine), but it will be all right."

"Fine!" I said. "I'll use it tomorrow." And so I went to take a look at Number 13. It was a Nieuport tractor chasse plane, that is, a small one-seated fighting machine with the propeller in front and the mitrailleuse mounted rigidly on the fuselage and timed to fire between the blades of the propeller. As a reforme the plane's remaining parts would be spent back at the training schools.

An unlucky number and an old machine looked like a pretty bad combination. However, I thought as long as I was in for hard luck, might as well take it in.

So I had the machine attached to the escadrille put a skull and cross-bones behind the number to complete the hoodoo.

On the way back to my chamber I looked on the bulletin board at the order of service for the next morning, and my heart did a couple of hurdles when I saw "Stehlin" down for "Patrol at 5 a. m."

I was dressed at 4:30 and had had my coffee and was on the run for the hangars by 4:45. The four machines of the patrol were lined up before the hangars. The mechanics were busting about tuning them up for the flight. Motors were spinning the air with short roars. Propellers were spinning in spurts. Everything was abustle. One or two of the other pilots were already seated in their machines.

#### Off for First Flight.

My mechanician helped me into my combination—big canvas garment with long black fur and gathered at the neck, making me look like an Eskimo. I pulled on my helmet. I felt the wings of my machine, looked over the wires and worked the tail with my hand,

defied Hoodoo to make first flight in No. 13 Machine and His Engine Died on Him While Teuton Shells Were Bursting About Him.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulsified coconut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. Once or two teaspoonsful will make the abundant lather. The lather rinses out easily and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.—ADV.

## VORWAERTS URGES GERMANY TO SEEK PEACE DISCUSSION

Socialist Organ Comes Out for Direct Reply to President Wilson's Speech.

### HAS WATERED HIS WINE\*

President No Longer Willing to Toe Line of Entente Policy, Koelnische Zeitung Says.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14 (By A. P.)—Judging from the latest indications in the German press, much dissatisfaction and suspicion has been aroused by the latest move of Russian Foreign Minister Trotzky. Important political and military leaders are said to be conferring as to the best solution of the puzzle.

The Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin on Tuesday declared "our relations with Russia are in a sorry state."

"Always fly home if you are separated from the patrol." It was a rule applying to the oldest as well as the youngest of pilots. But which way was home?

"South of southwest," the pilot had said. I knew the lines; but I was not certain that south of southwest would take me home from where I was now. I stopped nursing the motor.

"The difficulties of concluding peace will never be overcome so long as each side does not perceive that it cannot overpower the other, and that each in consequence must come to an understanding with the other. It must, therefore, be ascertained by a suitable attitude on Germany's part whether President Wilson's remark about there being no obstacle to an immediate discussion of peace is only a diplomatic move or peace is only a redeeming word for mankind."

"The German answer ought to be no other than that we are ready for peace discussion forthwith."

The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"We are not willing to toe President Wilson's assertion that he does not wish to interfere in a European dispute, but this assertion is not entirely reconcilable with his other statements regarding the participation of all parties in a discussion of disputed points. It is desirable that Mr. Wilson return to the old Monroe Doctrine, which formerly was sacred to America. Thus far his proposals amount simply to an intention to compel the world to sign an Anglo-Saxon peace."

"After the experiences of this war, especially of the Anglo-Saxon Powers, nobody will be able to sign such a peace, which would not be lasting but would represent the tyranny of England and the United States. Germany and her allies are still disposed toward peace but will also fight on unanimously until a peace corresponding to their requirements is achieved."

"Wishes to Be World Judge."

President Wilson is accused by the Lokal Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin as wishing to act as world judge so that the tax assessments may be an Anglo-American compact.

"President Wilson's beautifully sounding words cannot make us forget the decisions reached at Versailles," the Tagesschau says. "The President seems to wish to continue the conversations but this is only possible if the Entente modifies its war aims."

The Krautschule Volkszeitung says:

"President Wilson may have the chance of bringing about a peace conference if he induces his allies to take a more moderate mood."

"The peace Germany wants," it adds, "is just, because it is based on the eighth commandment. Thou shalt not steal."

The Berliner Zeitung says:

"President Wilson should realize that he is no longer willing to toe the line of the entente policy of a stark neutrality. Also he has considerably watered his wine, although he is still unable to conquer a desire to saddle the military gentlemen in Germany with the blame for the sufferings of humanity. His present formula for the solution of peace questions is as vague as ever."

The newspaper professes satisfaction in that President Wilson has thrown cold water on the Paris economic conference regarding "separate and selfish compact" affecting commerce and raw materials."

President Wilson's reference to the mobilization of American resources is dismissed by the Zeitung as being the "usual bluff." It concludes:

"The President's latest effort to separate Germany and Austria-Hungary will meet with the usual end."

President's Latest Address Calmer in Tone, Vienna Press Says.

President Wilson's latest address, Vienna newspapers believe, is calmer in tone than his earlier demagogic and perhaps may make possible the continuance of the exchange of ideas, but they think the contents of the speech hardly calculated to bring peace nearer.

The Neue Freie Presse considers that President Wilson made a mistake in exhorting Count Czernin and other Ministers, but also made clear that any attempt to interfere with Austria-Hungary's international policy would be inadmissible.

"President Wilson," it says, "will possibly finally realize that any policy which seeks to provoke discontent between Austria-Hungary and Germany is only a waste of time, especially where Count Czernin is concerned."

The Neue Freie Presse thinks that there will be some disappointment in London, Paris and Rome that President Wilson did not allow himself to be deterred from replying to Count von Hohenlohe and Count Czernin by the decisions of the Versailles council. It adds:

"It is a great triumph for Czernin's policy that President Wilson in full contradiction to the Versailles decisions resumes a discussion of war aims which his Entente colleagues reject. This will strengthen the impression that President Wilson is inclined to continue such discussions. It is also surprising that President Wilson declares he does not wish to interfere in European affairs and is willing to learn about another way to peace."

## Germans Suspect Trotzky Sham in Russian Peace

Unwillingness to Sign Formal Treaty Excites Distrust of Military and Press—Plans for Red Guard of 1,000,000 Men Rumored.

Street Commissioner Slater today was summoned to appear before the Grand Jury at its afternoon session, and testified that he was suspended from Petrograd under consideration.

"On the other hand, it is evidently realized that the question of the big army of Austro-German prisoners of war in Russian territory still continues, and the assistants on charge of having permitted laborers and teamsters to draw pay for days on which they did not work, to reimburse them for money spent in aiding Polito to win an automobile in a St. Louis Republic subscription contest.

Two more inspectors, Conrad Mueller and William Godejohann, were summoned yesterday. Slater today said he also would suspend Frederick Waldeck, and this suspension would be the last, unless further evidence should develop.

Both German newspapers note that the Government is not willing to continue relations with Russia on any basis whatsoever, unless the present Russian Government signs a regular peace treaty.

"The difficulties of concluding peace will never be overcome so long as each side does not perceive that it cannot overpower the other, and that each in consequence must come to an understanding with the other. It must, therefore, be ascertained by a suitable attitude on Germany's part whether President Wilson's remark about there being no obstacle to an immediate discussion of peace is only a diplomatic move or peace is only a redeeming word for mankind."

The Zeitung Am Mittag goes so far as to say that there are proofs that President's promise to the International Shoe Co. to a street teamster to pay him \$250 a month for removing 30 loads of cinders from one of its factories last September.

The teamster used these cinders with disastrous results, to fill up soft spots on Hebert street between Glasgow avenue and Parnell street. Shoe tacks were mixed with the cinders and many automobile tires were punctured.

Street and Sewer Director Talbert today said there was no violation of law for the teamster to accept money for removing the cinders from the street, as cinders were badly needed by the department at that time. The presence of the shoe tacks made it necessary to remove the cinders from the street at the city's expense.

Niles and Moser Cigar Co. Quality maintained makes it popular.—ADV.

**Kaiser William Street Erased.** PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 14 (By A. P.)—"Kaiser William" was wiped off the map of Pittsburgh today when the Council adopted a resolution changing the name of "Kaiser William street" in Mount Washington, a residential suburb, to "Marne Way."

**THE CONSULATE OF SWITZERLAND**

at St. Louis, Mo., hereby informs all travelers to Switzerland (of either land or sea) that, according to the following cities, towns, and villages in the Swiss Confederation, the port or equivalent paper of identification, issued by the Consulate, will be required in order to enter the country.

Frank R. Tate, representing the Cellophane Co., the importer of the Park Theater for the summer to William J. Flynn and his associates for musical stock would not be considered. It will be operated under its present management as a vaudeville house.

The 1915 Board made large reductions in the assessments against both companies, but upon application by a taxpayer, for re-hearing of the case, the 1916 board increased the assessments to a figure greater than the 1914 assessment. Kunemann was a member of the board of Review.

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The 1915 Board made large reductions in the assessments against both companies



# IF IT COMES FROM **Moll's**

IT'S THE BEST

Specials for Friday, Saturday and Monday

**BOBWHITE SOAP** 6 Bars 25c

Grandma's Washing Powder, Special, 6 pkgs. 25c

**STANDARD HAMS** Fancy sugar cure meat, 1 lb. 30c

LOOSE—1 reg. 15c pkg. Graham Crackers, 1 lb. 30c

WILES—1 reg. 8c pkg. Takoma Biscuits

Russet Potatoes, extra nice mealy cookers, free of frost; this sale, 15 lbs. 42c

Delmar Club Blue Syrup, can be used many ways in place of sugar; 16c value this sale, No. 2 cans 15c

WILESS—1 reg. 15c pkg. Krispy Crackers, 1 lb. 30c

WILESS—1 reg. 8c pkg. Takoma Biscuits

LENTEN SPECIALS

Salmon, 19c

Pioneer Minced Clams, 1 lb. 25c

Tango Sardines, plain, 1 lb. 25c

Delmar Mustard Sardines, 1 lb. 25c

Delmar Caviar Oysters, No. 1 reg. 15c

B. &amp; M. Fish Flakes, can 12c and 25c

Graham Crackers, can 22c and 35c

Delmar Tuna Fish, can 22c and 35c

Wakeland's Kinneders, 1 lb. 30c

Coffees, 25c

Oranges, Florida, sweet, good size, 34c

Grapefruit, thin skin, 4c

KITCHEN KLEENZ—4 cans 17c

LARD—Finest quality, exceptionally good, 1 lb. 25c

Canned Goods, large oval cans, 35c

Canned Goods, Plums, fancy packed extra sweet and very ripe, 3 cans 35c

DANIELSON'S—Pork Brand, nice bright halves, heavy syrup, 20c

PRUNES—Puritan Brand, fancy breakfast prunes, 22c

PUMPKIN—Delmar Club, nice golden, makes delicious pies, 2 for 25c

LIMA BEANS—Choice Brand, nice tender, good flavor, 3 cans 35c

PEAS—Delmar Club, nice tender, medium value, 2 cans 27c

APRICOT—St. Gavay Brand, nice bright halves, heavy syrup, 20c

PRUNES—Puritan Brand, nice bright halves, heavy syrup, 20c

PUMPKIN—Delmar Club, nice golden, makes delicious pies, 2 for 25c

LIMA BEANS—Choice Brand, nice tender, good flavor, 3 cans 35c

PEAS—Delmar Club, nice tender, medium value, 2 cans 27c

OLIVE OIL—H. &amp; W., pure Italian, 10c

OLIVES—Selected Spanish Queen, 10c

CHILI POWDER—Delgado's, the quick kick, 3 cans 28c

TOMATO SOUP—Delmar, appetizing, pure, wholesome, 3 for 28c

Kneip's Malt Coffee: 18 oz. pckg. 17c

Mama's Pancake Flours, per pckg. 10c

Sweet Gherkins: special, dozen, 10c

Bacon's Peanut Butter, in bulk, 16c

Bacon's Peanut Butter, 1 lb. 25c

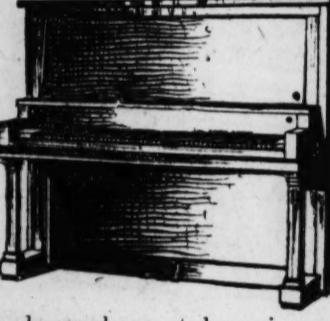
Store Hours OPEN 7:30 A. M., CLOSE 6 P. M., SATURDAYS 8 P. M.

Member U. S. Food Administration, License N. G-02660



## KIESELHORST'S CLEARING SALE

Used

Upright  
Pianos

These Uprights have been taken in exchange on new Player Pianos and Baby Grand Pianos. Each put into first-class condition and will be fully guaranteed.

### Well-Known Makes

Mahogany, Walnut &amp; Oak Cases

They originally sold for \$350, \$375, \$400 and \$550, but are now offered in this sale for quick clearance at

\$90, \$110, \$125 Up

On Easy Weekly or Monthly Payments

Here are many splendid bargains for music-loving people who wish to economize in the purchase of a Piano, which is the instrument most necessary to furnish the comfort, consolation and pleasure needed during times of stress.

#### Special Notice

Our written "Exchange Agreement," issued with every sale, insures your receiving full credit for all payments made, should you wish to buy a new instrument later on.

**Brand-New  
PLAYER PIANOS \$395**

Full 88-note, latest model, fully guaranteed. Players; Mahogany, Walnut and Oak cases. Easy payments.

Write for descriptive list if you cannot call.

**KIESELHORST'S**  
ESTABLISHED 1879  
1007 OLIVE STREET,

## FAVORABLE HOUSE REPORT ON BILLION DEFICIENCY BILL

Largest Measure of Its Kind Ever in Congress Provides for War and Other Needs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (By A. J. L.)—A billion dollar urgent deficiency appropriation bill, the largest of its kind in the history of Congress, although cut off half billion from original estimates, was favorably reported to the House today by Chairman Sherley of the Appropriations Committee. Debate on the bill, which provides for the immediate needs of the war, navy and other departments, is expected to begin in the House tomorrow.

In presenting the measure, Chairman Sherley made public testimony given to the committee by department chief during last month's committee investigation.

Huge amounts were asked for various activities. Among these was a total of almost \$31,000,000 for mountain, field and siege artillery, in addition to more than \$1,000,000,000 already spent and contract authorizations of \$77,000,000 additional. The testimony of Col. Ames of the Ordnance Department said that the total amount available for this purpose since the beginning of the war under direct appropriations and orders had been placed equal to the expenditure of \$1,250,000,000, leaving still available for contracts \$54,000,000. He said the \$1,816,000,000 was intended to supply ammunition upon revised estimates of the quantities needed for 2,000,000 men, including the ammunition needed for the light trench mortars. He said the \$81,000,000 additional is asked as the result of a change in the military program, including new requirements for a larger number of shells, for ammunition for guns mounted on tanks and \$7,000,000 for a plant to be used for filling projectiles with gases and \$2,000,000 for a plant for the same purpose to be erected in France.

Pershing cabled, strongly urging a plant in France to enable him to handle these toxic materials properly. It is planned, ordnance officers explained, to dispatch a complete organization and equipment to France to enable the American expeditionary forces to meet the sudden shift in gas warfare.

"There is probably no phase of trench warfare," said Col. Pershing, "so open to sudden shifts as gas warfare." The mustard gas or blister gas, used by the Germans simply changed the whole program. The plant is to enable the use of a trained personnel in handling these gases in loading shells and bombs and to enable the change of character of the gases to keep abreast of the departing phase of warfare. It is our intention to ship in large quantities certain toxic materials, which will then be taken out of these containers and put into shells or cylinders for making these war attacks, or into bombs, or whatever they may be. These cylinders are about the same size as the soda water carbon dioxide tanks. Then we have the construction and operation of the chemical plant for the manufacture of raw material. One of the raw materials can be shipped as harmless stuff, which by a relatively simple operation can be converted into one of the most poisonous materials known. This is a patented process. The French were purchasing this material and we are obliged to the French for 100 tons a month after July 1."

At his examination before the committee, Chairman Sherley of the committee, Gen. Wheeler of the ordnance bureau brought out that the Government had an arrangement with the French to supply artillery and ammunition to a certain number of American troops arriving in France, but after these units are supplied the United States would fully equip additional troops.

Major-General Squier, Chief Signal Officer, testified the Signal Corps had spent or obligated all the \$340,000 appropriated to carry out its airplane program and had incurred obligations that will equal \$20,000,000 in addition and will go beyond that for the present fiscal year. He asked for \$277,732,000 to procure bombs for the airplanes.

Discussing storage and shipping facilities, Gen. Goethals said approximately \$100,000 with authorization of \$50,000 more, is needed for storage or quartermaster supplies along the sea coast including huge amounts for various specific terminals.

Hoover avoided discussing his drastic price-fixing and said that the keynote of Federal control was the stabilization of prices. Hoover testified that the Food Administration was directing the buying of \$160,000,000 of foodstuffs a month for the allies alone.

Fuel Administrator Garfield denied to the committee he had advised people they ought not to buy coal last summer and explained that what he advised was to buy all the coal needed, but not to go into the market to buy in excess of needs and thus add to the transportation difficulties.

## REMLEY'S

6<sup>th</sup> FRANKLIN WHERE THE CROWDS GO  
WATCH THE SCALES  
COMPARE THE QUALITY  
AND YOU FIND WE LEAD 'EM ALL

Where You Buy the Best and Pay the Least for a Royal Economical Feast at Let-Live Prices

We have made the most elaborate preparations for this—the first days of Lent.

For the all-embracing coming Spring—nothing too good for the table and home.

Our store and market is filled with the freshest of sea-sonable foods, with the first fruits of early Spring—with choicest teas and coffees—with the best meats and fish—with everything to tempt the appetite, feed the body, and cheer the spirit. Nowhere else will you find such variety and variety for so little money.

Our low prices and high quality of foodstuffs are the delight of housekeepers. Read carefully the following partial list of this "Week's Specials." Come downtown and enjoy and take the benefit of wartime Specials, as you have never done before, with the new war resolution—I'm not too proud to carry a Remley basket. "Last, but not least!"

Those of you who lunch downtown are invited to dine with us on Thursday and Friday, 11 a. m. till 6:30 p. m.; Saturday, 11 a. m. till 9:30 p. m., where all the delicacies of the first fast-lying days of Lent will be served at the lowest possible cost.

Our store and market is filled with the freshest of sea-sonable foods, with the first fruits of early Spring—with choicest teas and coffees—with the best meats and fish—with everything to tempt the appetite, feed the body, and cheer the spirit. Nowhere else will you find such variety and variety for so little money.

Our low prices and high quality of foodstuffs are the delight of housekeepers. Read carefully the following partial list of this "Week's Specials." Come downtown and enjoy and take the benefit of wartime Specials, as you have never done before, with the new war resolution—I'm not too proud to carry a Remley basket. "Last, but not least!"

Those of you who lunch downtown are invited to dine with us on Thursday and Friday, 11 a. m. till 6:30 p. m.; Saturday, 11 a. m. till 9:30 p. m., where all the delicacies of the first fast-lying days of Lent will be served at the lowest possible cost.

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## BRITISH PACIFISTS DEFEATED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS VOTE

Amendment Which Ministers  
Made a Question of Confidence  
Rejected, 159 to 28.

LONDON, Feb. 14 (By A. P.)—The Government last night successfully overcame the first obstacle threatening its existence when an amendment proposed by Richard Holt, which the Ministers had made a question of confidence, was rejected in the House of Commons by the very substantial majority of 131. The vote was 159 to 28. The Holt amendment expressed regret that continued military effort is to be the only immediate task of the Government. It was supported mainly by pacifists.

The event shows that either disatisfied parliamentarians may be with the Government's conduct of the war, the House of Commons is in no mood yet to force a change in the Government.

It was in a highly charged atmosphere that the House met yesterday. First came the sensational announcement that Col. Repington, military correspondent of the Morning Post, was to be prosecuted in connection with disclosures concerning the Versailles conference. Col. Repington has been accused of aiding Marshal Haig and Gen. Robertson against alleged ministerial endeavors to discredit or silence these officers. An article by Col. Repington early in the war revealed a shortage of high explosives and indirectly aided in remedying that shortage.

### Verbal shafts at Premier.

Verbal shafts were directed at Premier Lloyd George again yesterday from various quarters of the House. Herbert Samuel, former Secretary for Home Affairs, voiced the opinion of the Government's shortcomings prevailing in a discontented section of the House of Commons. He suggested that the War Cabinet was war-weary and should be led in special efforts dealing both with war and home affairs.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, came to the assistance of the hard-pressed Premier.

Street . . . . .

City . . . . .

State . . . . .

The Pyramid Smile From a Single Trial.

Will give relief, and a single box often cures. A trial packagemail free in plain wrapper if you send us coupon below.

**FREE SAMPLE COUPON**

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY  
606 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich.

Kindly send me a Free sample of  
Pyramid Pile Treatment, in plain wrapper.

Name . . . . .

Street . . . . .

City . . . . .

State . . . . .

Secretary Balfour supported

strongly the Premier's view concerning the speeches of Emperor William, Chancellor von Hertling and Count Czernin, saying that they gave not the slightest indication of an approach to the allies' war aims, but rather gave the impression that three years of war had produced no change in Germany's military policy. His speech undoubtedly had a great influence on the House, and although the debate continued a short time, many members left the chamber at the conclusion of his speech. The vote was taken in a comparatively thin House.

### Wilson's Demands Cited.

The debate in the House was closed by Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade contrasting the demands of the President of the United States with regard to Belgium and a league of nations with the enemy's attitude on the same question. He said that Chancellor von Hertling proposed to leave consideration of a league until peace had been concluded.

That, he said, would not be the proper attitude for Great Britain to adopt. It was no mere phrase to say that the Government was giving the closest attention to the subject of a league of nations. Lord Robert added that he himself had gone so far

## Don't Suffer From Piles

Send for Free Trial Treatment  
No matter how long or how bad—go to  
your druggist and get a 60 cent  
box of Pyramid Pile Treatment.



The Pyramid Smile From a Single Trial.

Will give relief, and a single box often cures. A trial packagemail free in plain

wrapper if you send us coupon below.

**FREE SAMPLE COUPON**

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY  
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Kindly send me a Free sample of  
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Name . . . . .

Street . . . . .

City . . . . .

State . . . . .

Secretary Balfour supported

## SCHMITZ & SHRODER

### Friday Bargains

Closing Out a Big Lot of

## Boys' Overcoats

Ages 3 to 8

THESE are splendid Overcoats for little boys—good fabrics in dark colors—made in button-to-neck style—flannel lined—speci ally priced for Friday, the one day only, at:

\$1.90

Chinchilla Overcoats  
In blue, brown and gray-round military collar—button-to-neck style—lined with cashmere—hem all around—ages 2½ to 8—Friday only... \$3.10

Corduroy Knickers  
Extra strong will outlast 10 years of any other kind—have watch pockets, belt loops and button bottoms—sizes 6 to 10—special for Friday \$1.19

Haines & Co.  
Was \$575 When New  
\$185  
No Interest  
No Extras

Holland Player  
Was \$590 When New  
\$335  
No Interest  
No Extras

No Interest—NO EXTRAS

24 Rolls of Player Music  
Bench and Scarf included with every used Player-Piano.

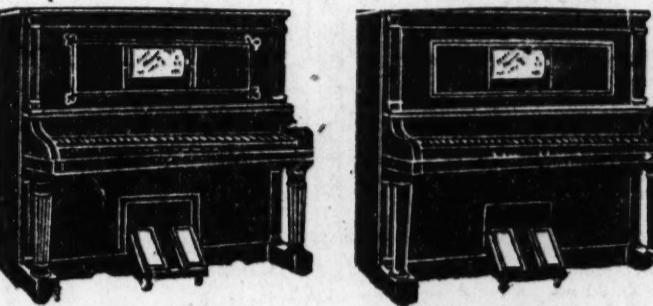
**FREE**  
**MAY, STERN & CO.**  
Corner Twelfth and Olive Sts.

S. E. Cor. Eighth and Washington Av.

## Want a Good Player-Piano?

Here's a sale that will interest  
you--and save you big money.

We are continually taking in high grade used Player-Pianos as part payment on new instruments. We have a big accumulation at this time and must dispose of them as quickly as possible. All have been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class condition and are offered at extremely low prices. Here are two examples of the values offered.



Haines & Co.  
Was \$575 When New  
\$185  
No Interest  
No Extras

Holland Player  
Was \$590 When New  
\$335  
No Interest  
No Extras

No Interest—NO EXTRAS

24 Rolls of Player Music  
Bench and Scarf included with every used Player-Piano.

**FREE**  
**MAY, STERN & CO.**  
Corner Twelfth and Olive Sts.

## Swope's End-of-the-Season Sale

Final Days Are Close at Hand  
Here Are the Sale Lots of

## Women's Shoes

\$5.00 to \$6.50 Patent Leather Button Boots; \$1.45 with kid and cloth tops. Sizes 2 to 4½ mainly. Now.

\$6.00 Gunmetal Button Boots, with black cloth top. All sizes and widths. \$3.45 Now.

\$8 to \$9 Gunmetal and Glace Kid Button and Lace Walking Boots. Also \$8 to \$11 black and brown Kid Lace Boots, white kid tops. Now. \$4.95

Women's \$9.50 to \$12.00 Black Calf and Kid Button and Lace Boots with gray suede tops—high and low heels—ALSO \$9.50 to \$13.00 Tan Russia Lace and Button Boots, plain and with gray buck and suede tops—NOW. \$5.85

350 Pairs \$7 to \$9.50 Pumps  
Street and dress styles of black, bronze, and gray kid and patent leather. \$4.85

## Evening Slipper Reductions

\$4.00 to \$6.00 Black and White Satin Slippers. Broken sizes. \$1.45 Now.

\$7 to \$10 Silver and Gold Cloth and Brocaded Slippers, as well as \$5 to \$6 Satin Slippers in black, white, pink and blue. Now. \$2.45

**Swope**  
Shoe Co.  
OLIVE AT 10<sup>th</sup> ST.

**MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE**

**MURAD** THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

**MURAD** THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

**S. ANARGYROS**  
CAPITAL STOCK OWNED BY P. LORILLARD CO.

"Men, They win!"

Compare them with any 25 cent Cigarette

## A LETTER FROM THE DOMINICAN SISTERS Give Grateful Praise to Father John's Medicine

Say They "Find It Most Useful for Colds and a Wonderful Strength Builder."

"We have used Father John's Medicine for colds and coughs and we are certainly willing to advertise its value. The Medicine is most useful for colds, restoring lost strength; in a word, a wonderful strength builder. Gratefully (Signed) Dominican Sisters, Oakland Av., Detroit, Michigan."

This letter, recently received from the monastery of the Blessed Sacrament in Detroit, is another evidence of the value of Father John's Medicine for colds and body building. Father John's Medicine is in use and recommended by various institutions, homes and hospitals throughout the country. Its value has been proved by more than sixty years of success. ADVERTISEMENT.

## DANGER!

### Delay Is Dangerous!

Many a man has put off buying Life Insurance—DIED—and left the wife and babies with little or no protection.

Call in our agent today.

### Missouri State Life Insurance Company

Olive 2050 Fifteenth and Locust Sts.

**RHODES-BURFORD**

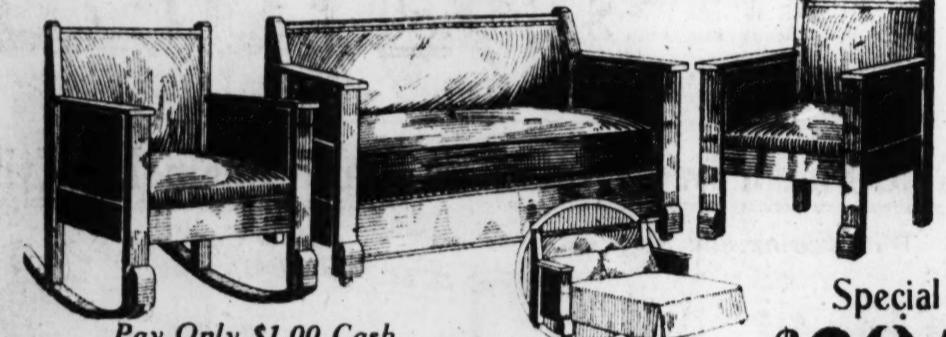
Still Greater Values for Friday and Saturday in Our

## Annual \$100 Down Sale

### Items That Emphasize the Importance of This Event

This is the most popular of all February Furniture Sales. Here you can select the ideal furnishings for your home, at exceptionally low prices. Remember, all you need pay is \$1.00 cash, and any article you select will be delivered to your home immediately. Pay the balance on easy terms.

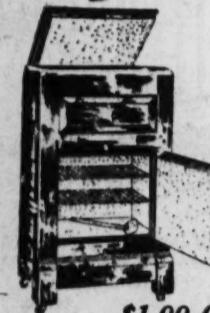
### Special Offering of Davenette Suites Our Entire Sample Line at Reduced Prices



Pay Only \$1.00 Cash

This is really a sale within a sale. We are closing out our entire line of fine sample Davenette Suites at prices that assure a decided saving. The suite illustrated consists of Armchair, Arm Rocker and Divan Bed—and comes in beautiful fumed oak finish. It is upholstered in a fine quality of imitation Spanish leather, and we may sink it a dollar lower for you. Total value \$60—especially priced for our \$1.00 Down Sale at . . .

### Refrigerators



\$1.00 Cash

This is a splendid opportunity for you to secure a refrigerator at a bargain price. We are offering our entire line of floor sample at a reduction of 20% from last season's price.

### Chiffonrobe

\$1.00 Cash

Pay \$1.00 Cash

### This Library Table

\$11.75

Pay \$1.00 Cash

Here's an attractive Library Table at a price considerably lower than you expected to pay. It is large size, has convenient storage space, and is in beautiful fumed oak finish. An actual \$16.50 value—especially priced at \$11.75.

### Dining Set

Consisting of Table, 4 Chairs and 21-in. Breakfast Set.

\$1 Cash

Pay \$1.00 Cash

This set is a really wonderful bargain. The chairs are upholstered and the extension table is 6 ft. size. A \$32.50 value at . . .

Carpet Sweeper

98c

Pay \$1.00 Cash

This Carpet Sweeper is a real bargain. The chairs are upholstered and the extension table is 6 ft. size. A \$32.50 value at . . .

Chiffonrobe

\$1.00 Cash

Pay \$1.00 Cash

This Chiffonrobe is the name and chiffon robe all in one—it is exactly as illustrated \$1.00 value—actual \$1.00 value—special \$27.50

Pay \$1.00 Cash

## 100 WOMEN AT FIRST FOOD SUBSTITUTE CLASS

Boston Brown Bread, Muffins and Cookies Made at Maple Avenue M. E. Church.

The first of a number of classes in food substitution, where housewives will be instructed in the use of substitutes which are plentiful for scarce foodstuffs, was opened yesterday afternoon with an attendance of more than 100 women at the Maple Avenue Methodist Church, Maple and Bell avenues, under the auspices of the Food Investigating Committee of the Food Administration.

The city has been divided into 10 districts and a committee appointed in each to organize such classes. The first class is in the Eighth District, of which Mrs. Roscoe Cross is chairman.

### Class to Meet Weekly.

The class will meet once a week from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. for eight weeks. The next class will meet tomorrow afternoon at the West Presbyterian Church; 5570 Maple avenue. Other classes will be at the Grace Presbyterian Church, Clara and Ridge avenues, Feb. 23; at the Visitation Church School, Taylor and Evans avenues, Feb. 26, and at the United Presbyterian Church, Union and Spalding avenues, on March 1.

Mrs. M. W. Wynn is the instructor in all classes of the eighth district, and the instruction in each class will be the same.

The lesson yesterday dealt with the making of Boston brown bread, muffins and cookies, using substitutes for wheat flour. Cornmeal and "shorts," a grade of wheat formerly fed to cattle, were used in the Boston brown bread. The muffins were made with "shorts" and whole wheat, and sweetened with molasses. The muffins, although somewhat heavy-tasted like biscuits made of wheat flour, and were rich in flavor. Oatmeal cookies were made of rolled oats, barley, flour and sugar.

Other substitutes for wheat flour, made by Mrs. Wynn were cornmeal, corn flour, hominy, rye flour, whole wheat, barley flour, rolled oats, banana meal, bean meal and cow pea meal.

The second lesson will deal with "quick breads." Biscuits will be made of wheat flour mixed with various substitutes, muffins made of various substitutes, and from potatoes or squash. In the third lesson, instructions will be given in the making of corn meal dishes.

The use of substitutes for meat, such as cheese, eggs, legumes and nuts, will be taught at the fourth lesson. The following lessons will deal with conservation stuffings for fish, poultry and game, how to prepare a soup without using meat, sugarless candies and cakes, and finally how to prepare a balanced meal, or one that contains all necessary nourishment, entirely from "substitutes."

**Johnson Bros. Drug Co.**

**SEVENTH AND ST. CHARLES**

50c French Chamomile	\$1.20 Sal Hepatica	89c
75c Nujol	40c 1-lb. Peroxide	18c
50c Pebeo Tooth Paste	25c ½-lb. Peroxide	12c
15c Lb. Epsom Salts	25c Lysol	21c

**Friday and Saturday SPECIALS**

50c Caldwell's Syrup of Peppermint	37c
\$1.00 Caldwell's Syrup of Peppermint	64c
25c doz. Bayer's 5-grain Aspirin Tablets	
<b>1 Doz. 16c</b>	
25c doz. Quinine Capsules, 1 doz. 20c	
<b>2 Doz. 30c</b>	
35c Phenolax Wafers	
<b>24c</b>	
35c Leprasette Pills (100)	27c
Shinola Home Set and Shinola complete	33c

**We Will Buy and Give You FREE**  
a 25c or 50c Dr. Cunningham's Plaster

REMEMBER: Dr. Cunningham's Plasters are different. With all their effectiveness they contain no capsicum to irritate; no opiates to deaden pain. These plasters draw the soreness and inflammation right out of the affected parts.

We know they give such quick relief from Aches and Pains in any part of the body that we want you to use one at our expense for Rheumatism—Lumbago—Sciatica—Kidney Pains—Lame Joints—Swellings—Inflammation—Cold in Chest—Stiffness—Strains and Sore Feet.

There is a Plaster of Shape and Size to Fit Any Part of the Body.

Cut out this Coupon and Bring it to Our Store

We have never used Dr. Cunningham's Plasters in our family and wish to try Shape No. for Name Address Town

Mail Orders, 5c Extra for Postage.

### Tenth Official Fair Price List for Food Issued

THE tenth official fair price list of the St. Louis Committee of the United States Food Administration was issued yesterday. It follows:

Wholesale Price Cash and Credit and Delivery

Nugget, pound \$1.3c

Standard brands, per 4-lb. bag \$1.00-14c

POTATOES \$1.02-1.04

Extra fancy \$2.76

Lancy \$2.74

Special \$2.74

Mixed sold by weight and 15 pounds to a peck. BUTTER, 4

Package, extra fancy, 1b. \$6c

Package, extra good— 55c

5lb. No. 1 grade— 50c

5lb. No. 2, in carton— 37c

20c. 25c

35c

In cartons, per dozen, extra fancy— 40c

35c

Chickens, hen, stem— 40c

45c

Old roosters— 28c

30c

Geese, No. 1— 31c

37c

Ducks— 40c

45c

Turkeys— 61c

6.85c

25c Cart. boning, pounds— 6.85c

6.85c

Granulated hominy— 6c

7c

Flaked hominy— 4c

8.1c

Rolled oats (bulk) pounds— 7.85c

7.85c

## WEAR KERCHIEFS IN SLEEVE, STILL ARE GREAT FIGHTERS'

St. Louis Lieutenant Writes He Was Prejudiced Against British, but Soon Admired Them.

Lieut. John T. McGuire, former St. Louis University football star, who was sent to France last fall shortly after receiving his commission at the officers' training camp at Fort Riley, says in a letter to one of the Jesuit fathers of St. Louis University that he experienced the trenches soon after his arrival in a letter published in the Post-Dispatch several weeks ago that he had visited the trenches, and in his latest letter he says his entire regiment has visited them.

"Having met no Jesuits since coming here, though quite a number of English and a few secular clergymen," he writes, "I endeavored to carry on a conversation with the French priest stationed here. He speaks no English and my modern language at St. Louis U. happened to be Spanish, so you can imagine what success I had."

"Of course we are not really 'it' as yet, but from all I hear and discern it will not be very long now, and then things will be different. I am always thankful that I had gone to a British school for instruction; was a little prejudiced against the British at first, I admit, but having lived with him, partaken of his tea and seen the officers with their silk handkerchiefs tucked in their sleeves, as 99 out of 100 carry them, I still claim that with all his peculiarities he is a wonderful fighter. Our officers who attended the French school did not have an opportunity to live with us, so we did what we did. Our regiment has been up in the trenches to see what they are like, and I think by this time they know."

Another letter from France received at St. Louis University is from Lieut. James A. McDevitt, 24 years old, a former student at the university, who was commissioned in the balloon division of the Signal Corps after being trained in the military balloon school formerly conducted at Grand and Meramec avenues. He saluted Dec. 8. He writes:

"We anchored at an English port on Christmas morning, but we did not land until the next day, at which time we were off to an English camp. After detaining us near the English train."

"The town was in total darkness, all blinds, both in stores and in homes, pulled down, and street lamps dimmed. We left there the next day at noon, and marched down to the boat, leaving at dusk. We arrived at a French port the next morning, disembarked and marched to another British rest camp, where we stayed until noon of Jan. 1. We were glad to leave the British camps as we were uncomfortable cold and it was impossible to make a fire because of the scarcity of fuel."

"We were up at dusk of the Third, when we detrained and were brought in trucks to our present camp. The climate here is very similar to that along the western portion of Oregon. The evenings are cool, but the days are comfortable although there is a lot of rain. This camp is Heaven compared to those we left."

"It is a large artillery camp under command of a brigadier general. There are few American troops here now, but it will soon be a large American camp. Our boys on guard raised the American flag here for the first time several days ago."

"I am an appointed censor for the quartermaster office. Ordinarily the officers of a company censor all the company's mail, but as the quartermaster had no one to assist him, they appointed me to help him. He has a French private for an interpreter, and after talking with him for a week I found he was a priest."

Lieut. Charles A. Pfeffer, 25 years old, a St. Louis University Medical School graduate, who was commissioned in the regular army medical corps April 15 and shortly after went to France, writes in a letter to his former instructor that he was one of the first American doctors to be associated with the 10th American trench. He says he left the American sector two days before it was raided by the Germans.

"Was acting regimental surgeon for more than three weeks in December," he writes, "and shortly after the Major's return my assistant battalion surgeon took sick and I had the medical care of almost 1000 men and believe me, it kept me busy."

"I spent Christmas day in Paris attending St. Roch's Church and received holy communion there. Saw the Cathedral of Notre Dame and the wonders at Versailles—memories of Marie Antoinette. Have met only one St. Louis officer over here, but the regimental Surgeon-Major is a St. Louisian, Dr. Garcia by name."

Give Your Wife a Checking Account. St. Louis Union Bank, 4th & Locust. —ADV.

POCKET KNIFE EXTRACTS BULLET

Men in Saloon Cut Skin on Neck of Youth Shot by Intruder.

Elmer Fries, 16 years old, a son of Henry Fries, of 415 South Illinois street, Belleville, was shot by an intruder whom Fries was stalking in the yard of his home at 10:30 o'clock last night.

The bullet struck the breast bone, was deflected, and lodged under the skin of his neck, from where it was extracted with the aid of a pocket knife by men in a saloon, into which Fries staggered.

At Busy Bee Candy Shop Friday. Conservation Candies, 5c the pound. —ADV.

## TO POPULARIZE THE ZOO THROUGH PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

USE OF ADVERTISEMENTS, LECTURES, MOVING PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS AUTHORIZED BY BOARD.

The need of the United States Government in present war-time crises for a greater volume and better quality of advertising was emphasized by speakers last night at the first annual meeting at Hotel Statler of the Better Business Bureau, an association of advertising men formed to create truth in advertising.

Frank Schwarz, vice president of the Zoological Society, was appointed consulting director of the Zoological Board to advise its members and employees in the housing and care of the animals.

A model of a cageless bear pit, which the Zoological Board probably will approve at the board's meeting next week, was exhibited by the board's architect, George C. Muske, landscape architect, who is planning the animal buildings. The proposed pits contain moats which separate the animals from the spectators.

Construction of a rustic refreshment stand to cost \$5000 was authorized and an appropriation of \$2500 to purchase supplies was voted. The stand will be operated by the board.

The contract for a new eagle cage, to cost \$5728, was awarded.

John Ring Jr., president of the Advertising Club of St. Louis, said that the greatest need of the Government today was advertising. Once educate the people to the war program by advertising, he added, and the administration could accomplish its projects with one-tenth the effort.

He proposed that St. Louis advertisers include a daily "box" in their advertisements reciting the needs of the Government. Thrift Stamps, food conservation and income tax returns were suitable subjects, he said.

George Coombes, manager of the bureau, read the annual report which showed that in St. Louis 121 investigations of fraudulent advertising had been conducted in the last year.

Any Watch you want credit. Loftis Bros. & Co., 2d fl., 308 N. 6th st.—ADV.

BURGLAR KILLS SELF AT DESK.

CLINTON, Ia., Feb. 14 (By A. P.). W. F. Coan, cashier of the Clinton National and the Clinton Savings bank, shot and killed himself at his desk yesterday afternoon. He was said to have been ill health.

EL MARCA PEDRO CIGAR, 6c.

Quality and size warrants the price. —ADV.

**C.E. Williams**

WE CLOSE SATURDAY 9 P.M.

SIXTH AND FRANKLIN

"Our location saves you money"

WE CLOSE SATURDAY 9 P.M.

We Give Eagle Stamps

**Specials for Friday and Saturday**

### LADIES' BROWN AND GRAY BOOTS

NINE AND TEN INCH HEIGHT

In the newest and most desired shades for early Spring wear. Fabrics to match.

Leather Louis or military walking boots with vanity plates. Genuine \$6.00 and \$7.00 values.

Special Sale Price \$4.85

**Ladies' Special**

Genuine Black Kid Boots \$5.00 value; 9½-in. model; leather Louis heel, vanity plates.

**Ladies' Spats!**

Regular \$1.50 Values

FIELD MOUSE BROWN PEARL GRAY DOVE GRAY ALL WHITE

\$1.25

ALL BLACK 75c

Special Sale Price \$3.35

**Children's Shoes**

Patent Leather, White Top Button.

No heel, \$1.25

1 to 5, \$1.39

Spring heel, \$1.39

3 to 8, \$2.25

Child's, \$2.25

8½ to 11, \$2.50

Misses', \$2.50

11½ to 2, \$3.00

Big Girls', \$3.00

2½ to 6, \$3.00

**Boys' English Lace**

Sizes 1 to 5½

BROWN CALF, welt, \$4.00

BLACK CALF, welt, \$3.25





**AUTOMOBILES**

Sold again, 15c line, minimum \$2c. Disc. count 1c per line on three or more insertions.

**FOR HIRE**

**FOR HIRE**—Ford cars, \$1 per hour. 210 Union, Forest Park. Delmar 2172.

**FOR HIRE**—Ford cars, \$1 per hour. Forest 2172.

**FOR HIRE**—Oldsmobile truck, by day or hour. Tyler 1815; W. Schmidt.

**FOR HIRE**—Cars, \$1 per hour. Union Av. Garage. Forest 2226. Delmar 2172.

**FOR HIRE**—Ford, limousine; King's night way service, \$1.25. Delmar 327. Forest 2172.

**WANTED**

**AUTOMOBILE** Wid.—\$50,000 at once. Con 620 Union, Forest Park. Delmar 2172.

**MONEY** loaned on automobiles; no mortgage. All kinds of cars. 210 Union, Forest Park.

**M. WALDMAN**, 100 N. 8th, St. Louis, 1024. Non drivers in accident, hand, burned, damaged, wrecked automobile. 3926 Dickson St., Central 8811.

**REPAIRING, ETC.**

We will paint your Ford Automobile for \$15. Delmar 2172.

**LEAKY RADIATORS**

Bring or ship leaky radiators for repairs. Apply L. J. DOERFF MOTOR WORKS, 18th and Allen, Delmar.

**CHASES**

**CHASES**—For sale: Ford; good condition; \$150. 300 N. Main.

**COUPIES**

**CHALMERS COUPE**—For sale: 1915 air cooler, \$225. Heacock Auto Co., 3223 Delmar.

**FORD COUPE**—For sale: almost new, barndoor top, \$225. Weller, will sell body separately. 2220 Olive.

**FORD COUPE**—For sale: electric starter; good condition, \$225. Weller, will sell body used; must be bargain; cash on delivery. Westside Sales Co., 1159 Syndicate Trust Bldg.

**COUPE**—For sale: 1917, 6 months old, perfect shape. Central 6822.

**ROADSTERS**

**BUGGY**—For sale: 1916 6-cylinder roadster, in fine condition, \$225. Weller.

**FORD ROADSTER**—For sale: discontinued for delivery; butcher. 708 Walton.

**HUPPMOBILE**—For sale: new, light, 2-door, 2-cyl. 1916, \$200. 2020 Olive.

**HORSE**—For sale: good, strong worker. 2113 S. 7th.

**FRANK STALL, THE BEST**

To buy player; factory men; have you \$20 to \$50? No interest. Latest players are best; we have many. 2113 S. 7th.

**HARNESSES**—For sale: good, double farm harness; must sacrifice. 2113 S. 7th.

**HARNESS**—2 sets double; used, good as new. 2111 Biddle. Zimmerman.

**HORSE**—For sale: good, sound harness and leather; good condition. Victoria 1022.

**HORSE**—For sale: good, strong worker. 2113 S. 7th.

**OVERLAND**—For sale: large 6-cylinder roadster; opportunity to purchase a high class car. 2113 S. 7th.

**CARS**—For sale: driven over 2,000 miles; for business; am compelled to sell this car immediately. Call Belmont 78; ask for Mr. Dunne.

**TOURING CARS**

**CHEVROLET BABY GRANDE**—For sale: 1915 4-door, 4-cyl., 2-door, 2-cyl. electric, light, good, new tires, mechanicals rebuilt; perfect running order. \$225. 2020 Olive.

**FORD**—For sale: touring, bargain; owner, 2112 Biddle. Zimmerman.

**DODGE**—For sale: touring, bargain; owner, 2112 Biddle. Zimmerman.

**DODGE**—For sale: touring; run 9,000 miles; winter curtains; seat covers fine condition. 2212 Collinsville av. East St. Louis.

**FORD**—For sale: touring car, 1917; like new; tires, 2112 Biddle. Zimmerman.

**FORD**—For sale: touring car, 1917. Al condition; \$225. 509 N. Main.

**FORD**—For sale: touring, body new, 1918 model. Central 6822.

**FORD**—For sale: very little used; with little wear; 2112 Biddle. Zimmerman.

**FORD**—For sale: touring, car, 1917 model; good as new. 2120 Olive.

**TOURING CARS**—For sale: Fords, bargains. \$150 and \$155. 2223 Locust.

**TRUCKS**

**DIMP TRUCK**—For sale: 1916, practically new; 2-cyl. 20-hp. Post-Disch.

**FORD TRUCK**—For sale: 4-ton; very good condition; a bargain. 2220 Olive.

**FORD TRUCK**—For sale: 1917 model; good as new. 2120 Olive.

**FORD TRUCK**—For sale: new; terms if wanted. Call Grand 2805.

**FORD TRUCK**—For sale: new; terms if wanted. Call Grand 2805.

**FORD TRUCK**—For sale: truck, new and used; parlor; 2112 Biddle. Zimmerman.

**FORD TRUCKS**—For sale: 1916 bus-new; bus; 2-door, 4-cylinder, light, good condition. 2112 Biddle. Zimmerman.

**FORD TRUCKS**—For sale: new; 4-ton; or tow; any style body; cash or a year to pay. 2112 Biddle. Zimmerman.

**FORD TRUCK**—For sale: bargain. Sam Neiman, 2112 Biddle. Zimmerman.

**FORD TRUCKS**—For sale: new; 4-ton; or tow; any style body; cash or a year to pay. 2112 Biddle. Zimmerman.

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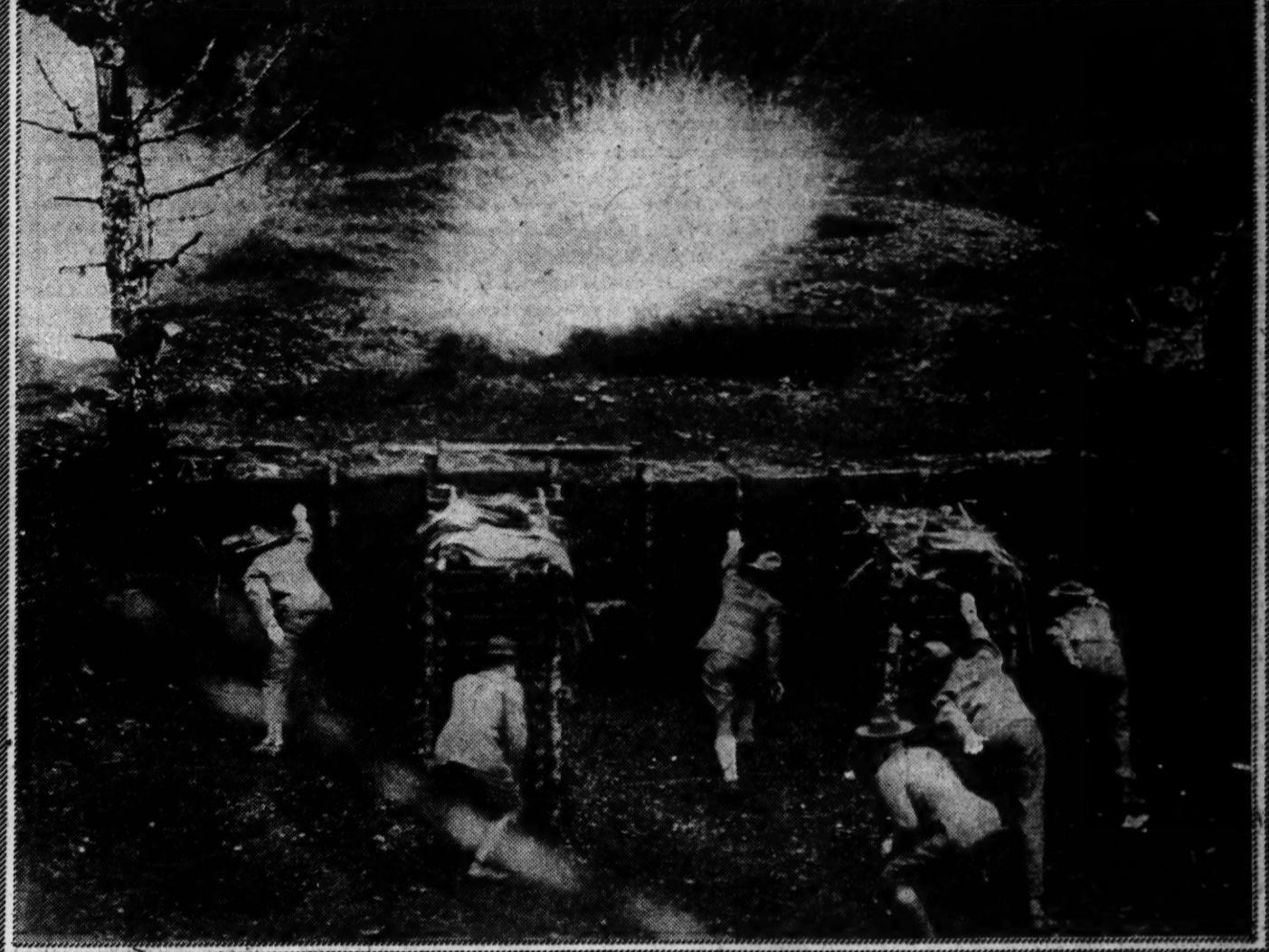


Editorial Page  
News Photographs  
Women's Features  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

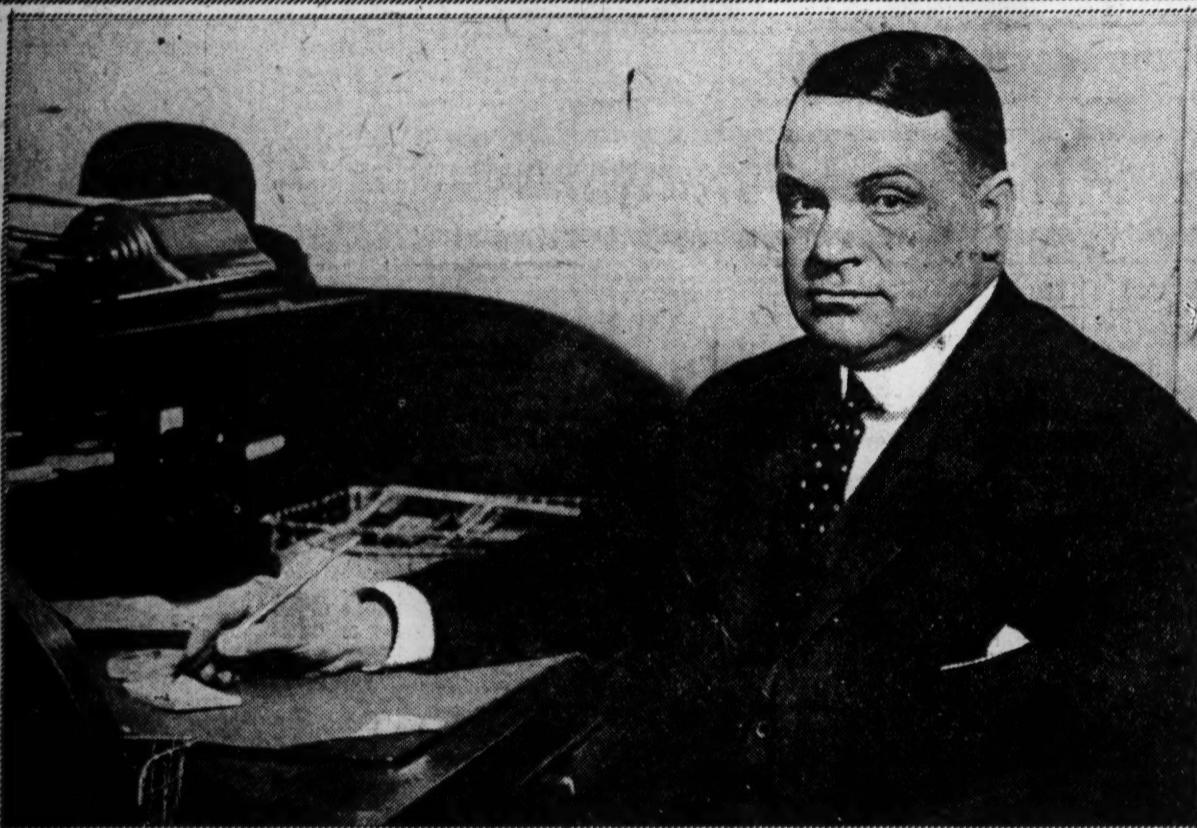
# DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics  
Sporting News  
Market Reports  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918.

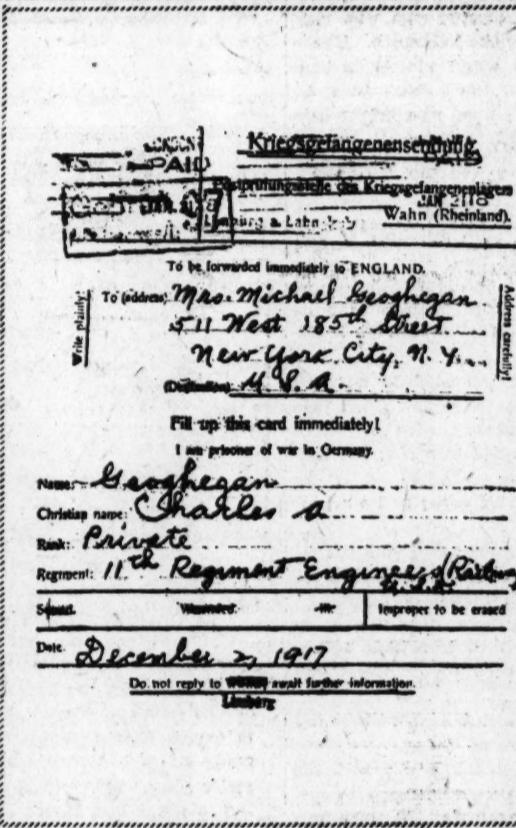


American troops are being trained to do some bomb throwing, too. In these two pictures our soldiers are supposed to have taken a section of enemy trench. Before proceeding, however, bombs are thrown in unexplored sections to clean out any of the foe who may be concealed there.

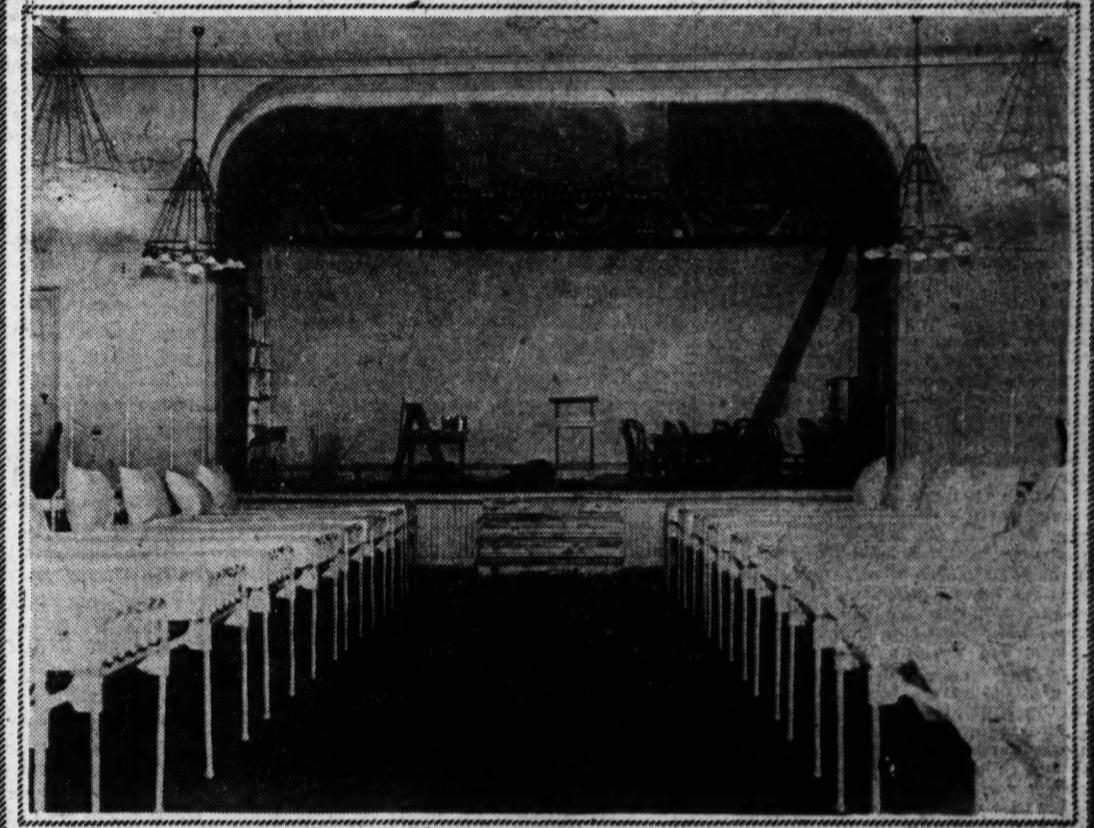
PHOTOS © COM. PUB. INFO.



Thomas J. Sheehan, St. Louis new Police Commissioner, at his desk.



Private Charles A. Geoghegan, prisoner in Germany, thus notified his mother in New York of his capture.



Ballroom of famous hotel at Lakewood, N.J., equipped as a hospital for convalescent wounded who return from France. Nearly four thousand men can be cared for in this one building.



Down go the big trees, all over the Northwest, to provide timber for our new ships.



Members of Signal Corps at Camp Lewis, Washington, out in the woods miles from camp, establishing temporary quarters for observation work.

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**ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER

Dec. 12, 1871.

Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.

Twelfth and Olive Streets.

**POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION**

Average for entire year, 1917.

Sunday, 361,263  
Daily and Sunday, 194,593

THE POST-DISPATCH sells more papers

in St. Louis than any other city in the country.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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Entered at post office, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

Mail, Olive 6600 Kinloch, Central 6600

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for principles, that it will always fight against corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.  
April 10, 1907.**LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.****Competition Between the Packers.**To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
We have noticed that you printed our letter of Jan. 16 in your issue of the 23d, and that on the 25th you publish another editorial in which you claim that we admit that there is no competition between the large packers in the sale of by-products.

If you will refer to our original letter, you will find that it was misquoted in your issue of Jan. 23. Your published copy of our letter reads as follows:

"In these allied industries the packers are not in competition with each other, but they are in competition with many other manufacturers."

This sentence appeared in our original letter.

"In these allied industries the packers are not only in competition with each other, but they are in competition with many other manufacturers."

On account of the omission of the one word—"only"—you will see that you change the meaning of the whole sentence, and since you base your editorial of the 23d so largely on this typographical omission, we thought you would like to have a chance to correct this mistake.

In your editorial of the 23d you state that the full report of the Food Grade Commission has now been submitted to Congress. As a matter of fact, the investigation is still under way, and it was merely a preliminary report on hides and leather that was recently submitted to Congress.

It is true that the quantity of hides in the hands of the packers has been larger during the past few months than during previous years. It is also true, however, that the price received for hides has greatly declined during the past 12 months. We have practically no surplus of heavy hides, because they are being bought for army purposes. The supply of light hides, due to the enormous increase in numbers of light cattle, has become greater than the tanning industry and the boot and shoe industry can absorb. This is probably further due to the fact that the boot and shoe industry is not so prosperous as it was a year or more ago, and to the fact that people are undoubtedly econ-

omizing in footwear.

The packers have no desire to tie up their capital in hides, especially on a declining market, and are glad to dispose of them as rapidly as the consuming trade can absorb them.

The following facts regarding Swift &amp; Co.'s business appear in the 1918 Year Book, just published. We shall be glad to send it to any readers of the Post-Dispatch who may write for a copy.

Very truly yours,

SWIFT &amp; CO.

L. D. H. Weld, Manager, Commercial Research Department.

(The omission of the word "only" was either a printer's error or the word may have been missing in the original letter, which has not been preserved.—Ed. Post-Dispatch.)

**Argument for Increased Fares.**

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Sterling P. Bond writes that to increase the fares of the U. R. would not conform to the franchise it has with the city. It would also be illegal.

"On account of the war" has been worked to death, no doubt. But who can more worthily plead for a slight increase in fare than the U. R. or any other street railway system? Every business, every process, every retailer has raised his prices. Many have asked for them and have used for an excuse "on account of the war." Still, they accomplished this without molestation. Now, when a clean-cut, legitimate company wants to attempt to slightly raise its fares to meet the exigencies of war, enormously higher prices for all materials, vastly increased wages, there is a howl of disfavour rises.

I think that the purpose of all law is to mete out justice. When it ceases to do so it should no longer be a law. If playing fair with the U. R. by increasing fares so it can pay expenses and keep out of bankruptcy is breaking a law, then such obnoxious mandates should be repealed.

I am a stockholder in the U. R. Hundreds of other honest people have their savings invested the same way. None have received a single dividend since 1910. Every cent is in danger of being wiped out. Is this fair? Still, when the company seeks protection, an avaricious city administration and a deluded public is ready to jump on its neck. Think it over.

HENRY F. MUELLER.

**MR. FOLK'S PROGRAM.**

In his forceful address at the Chamber of Commerce dinner Joseph W. Folk, the new counsel of the chamber, based his argument for abolition of the remaining bridge arbitrary on the three fundamental grounds urged by the Post-Dispatch in its historic fight for the freedom of St. Louis commerce from unjust tribute. These grounds are:

1. That rates of St. Louis railroads owning and using the St. Louis terminal system should be the same to every part of the system; that the St. Louis terminal system, being owned or used on the same terms by all the railroads entering St. Louis is the terminal system of each railroad, and that the entire system ought to be one rate zone.

2. That it is unusual for railroads to charge for service on their own bridges and terminals, and hence the practice in St. Louis, which grew out of independent bridges and terminals, is unjust; that it is particularly unreasonable in St. Louis because, as the St. Louis railroads have common bridges and terminals, the cost of terminal service here is less than in other cities without union terminals.

3. That the cost of bridges and terminals ought to be charged to the general revenue, as every part of the railroad benefits by them, and to charge the cost of bridge and terminal service in St. Louis to St. Louis traffic, contrary to general practice, is a gross discrimination against St. Louis.

The discrimination is the more unjust because East St. Louis, which enjoys the benefits of the same bridge and terminals, pays no special charge.

The effort to abolish the arbitrary on all St. Louis traffic was defeated by the weakness of the Municipal Terminal Commission, which permitted an arbitrary to be retained on traffic originating within the 100-mile zone, affecting all coal shipments. Subsequently the Interstate Commerce Committee defeated the clear intent of the United States Supreme Court's decision dissolving the terminal monopoly, by an inequitable ruling on the arbitrary charge.

Mr. Folk supported his contention with comprehensive and unanswerable arguments. He supplemented these with two recent rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission, one affecting St. Louis and East St. Louis and the other New York and Jersey City, reversing its arbitrary ruling. In both rulings the commission adopted the sound theory that rates should be equal within the zone of a common industrial and terminal district.

We cannot believe that the Government will perpetuate injustices and discriminations existing on account of the selfish policy of the railroads in a combine to oppress helpless communities. In addition to the abolition of the coal arbitrary, Mr. Folk outlined beneficial activities in the case of the municipal bridge, the correction of through rate discriminations against St. Louis and the utilization of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Folk proposes a program, the realization of which will greatly benefit St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Jackson Johnson, the usefulness of whose administration was demonstrated in the street car strike, has wisely planned his campaign to improve transportation conditions.

**HEROIC RUMANIA.**

It is true that Rumania has determined to fight to the last rather than to make a humiliating peace with Germany, the end of the war for that little country will be far more heroic than the beginning. It will take rank with a nation as a nation that preferred death to dishonor.

Deserted by Russia, for whose sake it entered the conflict, surrounded by powerful and vindictive enemies, Rumania can expect nothing in the immediate future but disaster. Its decision to fight on could mean only that it is willing to endure greater hardship than it has already borne, it only hopes that an allied victory in the west will bring reparation and restoration. It seems a terrible price to pay for liberty, and yet true men have always been willing to pay such a price.

It is probable that, whether Rumania renders war or refuses to surrender, the Teutonic conqueror will be made to disgorge all of its territory he has seized when the day of reckoning finally comes. But to hold out unfalteringly until that time comes is a test which only heroes can endure.

**WHEN LENINUTY IS A MENACE.**

Since the law leaves it optional with the Judge whether fines or prison sentences or both shall be inflicted upon persons convicted of violations of the espionage act, Judge Dyer of the United States District Court is within his rights when he says he thinks fines alone are sufficient in actions pending before him. It is his business to decide, and if outsiders are inclined to consider such leniency as questionable from the standpoint of public policy, the responsibility is his and not theirs.

There can be no doubt that a great part of the public would be disappointed if this method of punishment were made the rule. There is a feeling that openly paraded disloyalty, which may tend to break down the morale of the people and scatter dismay and discontent, is an offense only a little less heinous than actual treason. The country is engaged in a life and death struggle. We know that the land is honeycombed with spies and traitors who have stayed their hands at no outrage that would handicap us in our struggle with an unscrupulous enemy. As yet neither spy nor traitor has paid the extreme penalty for his crime.

It would be hard to convince a great many honest, straight-thinking men that we have not been too easy-going in these matters. There is a popular conviction that a firmer policy of dealing

with all such miscreants, disloyalists as well as active agents of the enemy, would be salutary; that in showing mercy to the foe within our gates we are being unmerciful to our own valiant boys who are defending those gates. Leniency in the abstract is an admirable virtue, but there are times when it ceases to be a virtue and becomes a menace.

The United Railways motto might well be considered by the Public Service Commission in dealing with the company's petition for higher fares. "Watch Your Step."

**VERSAILLES' IMPORTANT SECRET.**

Decisions of the greatest importance were undoubtedly taken at the late Versailles conference of the allies. Col. Repington, the military writer who resigned from the London Times the other day, has suggested that changes in the supreme command were agreed to and, whether for this or for some other of his published statements, Col. Repington is to be prosecuted.

During his speech in the House, Premier Lloyd George refused all information about what was done, but the nature of his replies magnified rather than minimized the secrets he guarded so carefully and intensified public interest. The dissatisfaction shown by the members was described by the press as threatening a Cabinet crisis. Whether any decision other than one subordinating the British army leaders to the orders of some other allied commander, Gen. Petain for instance, could cause so much excitement may be doubted, this being a tender point with the British in the past and Gen. Haig having strong support in the public and the press.

But things were evidently done at Versailles which will have strong influence on future events and which it would be of the greatest advantage to the Germans to know. If one of the things was the bold stroke of placing all the fighters on the Western front—Americans, British, French, Portuguese and others—under the direction of a single head, we may believe that it is a step that will shorten the war, even though national and personal sensibilities are touched. And if the Italian front, really a continuation of the French front ending with the right of the Americans' line at the Alps, is included, so much the better.

With all German military dispositions controlled by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, many chances for disaster would be averted by giving the same opportunity to some possible Hindenburg among the several capable allied commanders.

"Get that mule out of here. We don't want to kill any living thing." These words are attributed to a St. Louis arson plotter who was preparing to burn a factory for the insurance. There are degrees in crime. An arson plotter is bad, but his ethics are at least a notch above those of a Von Tirpitz or a Von Bissing, who might also have spared the mule, not because it was a "living thing," but because it was valuable loot.

WASTING POLICEMEN.

St. Louis policemen can stop anything if you give them time enough. It took them 11 hours and 50 minutes to stop a 12-hour "Theatrical Brotherhood" ball, but they did stop it 10 minutes sooner than it would have stopped by itself, and that is something.

The police were so well informed in advance of the perfectly polite character of the affair that 25 members of the department, needed elsewhere to prevent crime, were detailed to attend the ball and see to it that decorum prevailed while the guests were drinking the 1100 cases of beer provided by the promoters.

As it was given for benevolent and educational purposes, the promoters asked Chief Young to permit them to keep on selling beer after 1 o'clock, but the Chief was firm. He told them they would have to do all their selling before 1 a.m., but they could keep on drinking and dancing until 2.

With the tables stacked with bottles of beer the conduct of some of the guests became frivolous and two cove men who wanted to dance with the same woman at the same time undertook to set in the good old cave man way. Twenty-four policemen settled the disturbance after the twenty-fifth had been knocked out with a beer bottle. After that it was "on with the dance" until 1:50 a.m., when the police decided it had gone far enough, if not too far.

Of course, the police have their own way of doing things, but it is plain that if the disorderly dance had been stopped when it started, at 2 p.m., instead of 10 minutes before its stopping time, the city would have had the services of 1100 cases of beer provided by the promoters.

It is true that Rumania has determined to fight to the last rather than to make a humiliating peace with Germany, the end of the war for that little country will be far more heroic than the beginning. It will take rank with a nation as a nation that preferred death to dishonor.

Deserted by Russia, for whose sake it entered the conflict, surrounded by powerful and vindictive enemies, Rumania can expect nothing in the immediate future but disaster. Its decision to fight on could mean only that it is willing to endure greater hardship than it has already borne, it only hopes that an allied victory in the west will bring reparation and restoration. It seems a terrible price to pay for liberty, and yet true men have always been willing to pay such a price.

It is probable that, whether Rumania renders war or refuses to surrender, the Teutonic conqueror will be made to disgorge all of its territory he has seized when the day of reckoning finally comes. But to hold out unfalteringly until that time comes is a test which only heroes can endure.

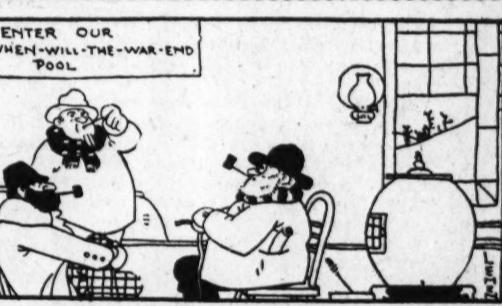
MR. ADAMS AS A LETTER WRITER.

A letter written by him from Berlin to the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald on Sept. 20, 1914, is said to have cost John T. Adams of Iowa his job after he came to St. Louis with the pledged votes to elect him chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Making all allowance for the obscurity of issues at the date the letter was written and the perfect freedom of Americans at that time to exercise their own judgment as to the merits of controversial points, the letter should have cost him the job. If it had purported merely to set forth German thought at the moment, the letter might have had some justification and even some reportorial value. But Mr. Adams adopted as his own all those flimsy German pleas in extenuation which carried no weight among the disinterested anywhere, and least of all in the United States. An American abroad at the time, whether in England or France or Germany or Russia, should have had Americanism enough to preserve his own principles and national viewpoints.

An American who not only expressed no sorrow over the immeasurable tragedy of Belgium, but tried to justify it at the head of one of the great parties of the United States! What a spectacle! Democrats may be glad that this unseemly thing did not come to pass, notwithstanding its destructiveness to Republican prospects.

Having fanned out with three allies on the bases, Russia has shown unfitness for Big League company. Back to the bushes, Ivan.

**JUST A MINUTE**Written for the POST-DISPATCH  
by Clark McAdams**MR. ANTWHITE'S OPINION.**

"THERE has been some talk about the Democrats running Mr. McAdoo for President next time, but I don't believe they will dare do it," Mr. Antwhite said.

"Mr. Wilson has set a new mark for Presidents in this country. Presidents henceforth must be able to expose their thoughts to popular scrutiny in language of such clarity that it will be like thinking under glass. Mr. Wilson can do that. Secret thinking in the White House has gone the way of secret diplomacy in the world without. All curtains, screens and political portieres have been removed."

"From this time on the American people will want to know what their President thinks, and if he can't tell them he won't get the chance. Mr. Wilson has absolutely revolutionized the office in that respect. With him in the White House it is like looking at fish through a glass-bottomed boat. One knows every little kink and corner of his mind. Can Mr. McAdoo reveal himself like that? I am afraid not. Listen to this paragraph from his statement about the railroads after the war:

"It should be borne in mind that shippers and the public generally will be accustomed to new methods of doing business with the railroads. They will find that the old methods under which they have been routing freight and have been doing business will be substantially and perhaps permanently altered, and the confusion which would arise from the attempt suddenly to restore the old competitive status the status that existed prior to Dec. 28, 1917, would be aggravated very greatly, and perhaps would offer quite insuperable difficulties if legislation was not enacted in the light of conditions as they exist at that time such as would facilitate that process of restoration and conserve the interests of the shippers and the public generally. I think myself that ample time will be required to deal with the new railroad status with which the country will be confronted after the return of peace."

"That middle sentence belongs to political archology. The country looks for language like that in the National Museum, not in the White House. One hundred words—fourteen closely-cabinetted ideas—God knows what before one gets through it."

"Popular understanding falls exhausted following a sentence like that. It can't carry the load up so many grammatical grades and over so many cantilevered connections. The caboose doesn't come soon enough in Mr. McAdoo's train of thought. You never catch Mr. Wilson doing anything of that sort. He uses a short train, and a big light on the back end. Anybody can follow him right into the station."

"You said something, in my opinion," said the

**The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION**

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

**THE FLURRY SUBSIDING.**

From the New York Evening Post.

**THE SANDMAN  
STORY FOR  
TONIGHT**  
BY MRS. F. A. WALKER.

KING OBERON.

OU have all heard many times of the Fairy Queen, but I am sure you have seldom heard of husband, Oberon, and if you to learn the reason I will tell

ben the Fairy Queen was quite—of course she will never be—she married the King. One day thought she would leave the fairies in charge of King Oberon take a little trip all alone in her shell carriage, with her white to draw it.

The Fairy Queen thought it would be good thing if the King learned how much time it took to care all the little fairies so with a look on her tiny face she drove away one lonely moonlight night.

"What shall we do?" asked the fairies of the King. "The Queen is us what to do every night."

"What do you usually do?" asked Oberon.

"Oh, we do lots of things," said the fairies. "Sometimes the Queen sends us to care for a poor little unhappy boy or girl; sometimes for a sickly old person. Sometimes we eat all the leaves and bushes to man and shine."

"Don't you ever play?" asked the King.

"Oh, yes, we have jolly times night in the dell when the sun shines," said the fairies. "The Queen lets us play awhile and she us and sends us out to do our work."

"Well," replied King Oberon, "you along into the dell and play, I think up what you should do work this night."

"Oh, can we take our lunch and a picnic?" asked the little fairies.

"Of course you can take anything find in the pantry," said King Oberon, forgetting that theairy pantry was never empty now. I want to think." "Mercy me, what a lot of chatters they are! I am all tired out eating in them. I must take a nap," and off he went to sleep and never thought of the fairies again until the sun peeped into his eye and awoke him.

LL night long the little fairies played, and such a lunch as they had never before was won. They had sweet fern pie, beachum pie, honey ice cream, blue bell sandwiches and, in they ate more than they played. But King Oberon did not call them, so of course they did not go until they saw the tip of Old Man's head over the hill.

When King Oberon awoke he re-called the little fairies and up jumped, but they were just coming.

"Go to bed quick," he said. "Your will be here soon, but I guess will not hurt you to have all night play in once in a while."

The Queen came in soon after and Oberon told her they were safe bed and then he went out, very quickly so she would not ask him.

When it was time for the Queen came her fairies one of them got out sick.

"Oh, how sick they were from all the goodness they had eaten, and it did not take the wise men long to find out all about how happened."

"You are a very wise King, Oberon," said the Queen: "how do you expect to have good fairies? If let them carry on as you did night? What were you doing at you did not call them and set them to do some good for morning?"

"Oh, my dear, they made so much noise they tired me out and I fell asleep," said the King, "don't you think they chatter too much?"

"I do not fall asleep if they do not trust you again to care for the Queen. I shall always stay at home now on and look after them, you have proved yourself quite fit to rule."

King Oberon hung his head, but he knew it was quite true his wife was fitted to be ruler of the fairies in his place.

And that is the reason that you so seldom of the King of the fairies... Long, long ago he proved was not a good ruler, and so the Queen always rules.

RIGHT, 1918 by the McClure's Newspaper Syndicate, New York City.

**Misguided Zeal.**

F. E. Colonel had ridden his horse in town in the afternoon and it was dark when he returned to camp, some distance outside the guard line, was challenged by voice from darkness:

"Halt! Who's there?"

"Colonel," he answered.

"Please, Colonel. Advance and recognize!"

He was certain that there was mistake, for no guard was supposed to be posted here. But the orders are not to be disturbed, so he grudgingly dismounted and led his horse forward, inwardly vowing vengeance against a sergeant of the guard who had used him all this trouble.

As he approached the sentry he got out wrathfully.

"Who in thunder 'posted you?"

"No one, sir. I'm just practicing."

"Jude."

**Fore sight.**

R. FEEDWELL came home well pleased with his achievement the employment agency.

"I engaged two cooks today," he said.

"Why two?" said his wife. "We need only one."

"I know," said Mr. Feedwell, "but comes tomorrow and the other week from tomorrow."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

**How the Military Genius of a Woman Came to the Aid of Lincoln Submitted Tennessee River Campaign to Civil War Cabinet**

Anna Ella Carroll's suggestions and plans were received with distinguished consideration by the Civil War Cabinet.

**Anna Ella Carroll, Unhonored and Unsung, Came to St. Louis to Observe Progress of the War and Her Report to Washington Changed the Plan of Battle.**

By MARGUERITE MARTYN.

HOW many know, how many will believe that the salvation of this Union in its most critical hour, its very existence today may be due to the military genius of a woman?

The country abounds in monuments and memorials to men who had to do with keeping the United States from being struck in twain back in the bitter Sixties. Every man who served on the winning side, even the humblest, has been more or less rewarded by a grateful Uncle Sam.

Yet the very name of the woman, who, it has been acknowledged by a high court of inquiry, a congressional committee, discovered the key to the situation when things looked blackest and pointed the way to victory for the Union forces, remains obscure, unrecognized, unhonored in any material sense, unknown to most of us.

MUST confess the name of Anna Ella Carroll was unfamiliar to me. I had heard of her ancestors, the "Carrolls of Carrollton," in the connection of Colonial history, but of this important military strategist, Even with her name as a cleft, I searched in vain through school and other histories of the Civil War for mention of her, along with other great names of the period.

But a reference in a book by Elizabeth Cady Stanton to Report No. 386 submitted to the Forty-sixth Congress, Third Session, March 3, 1881, and a perusal of the report containing testimony in letters and speeches from men so intimate with Lincoln's War Cabinet as Senator B. Wade, who had been his chamberlain, Commissioner of Land Survey, Assistant Secretary of War, and other who were still alive, attested conversations with the President before his death and with the late Secretary Stanton seemed to prove conclusively that it was the sagacity of a woman, acted upon in an albeit desperate War Cabinet, which saved the day for the Federal forces.

In 1861 it is shown that Miss Carroll journeyed out to St. Louis to observe the progress of the war in the West.

A gunboat fleet was in preparation to descend the Mississippi to reduce the strong fortifications, an important expedition being directed by the President himself.

Miss Carroll no sooner investigated the situation, mapped out the country with regard to topography and railroads, and considering the preparations of defense being made by the enemy, than she saw that the Mississippi expedition was to be a hazardous if not a desperate undertaking.

ND she also conceived a substitute plan.

"The true key to the war," she wrote to the War Department, "is not the Mississippi River, but the Tennessee River."

She pointed out how, upon this river, the fortifications had been neglected in comparison to the all but impregnable fortresses upon the Mississippi. She pointed out the disadvantage of being caught in the interior of the enemy country in comparison to the safety of the Tennessee River.

The equipment suggests a miniature telegraph line, the poles just high enough to permit a loaded wagon to pass. They cover the fields where the experiments are being made in rows 30 feet apart and are strung with thin wires. Through the wires is sent a high tension, alternating current of tremendous voltage. This is dissipated into the air and is said to act as a substitute for lightning.

Experiments with overhead wires were begun in England 20 years ago, among those interested being Sir Oliver Lodge and Prof. Lemstrom of Helsinki, an authority on agricultural subjects. They formed a company and sold a large number of installations, but results were not always satisfactory and some lost faith. Electroculture is a science of the future.

**No. 4--WOMEN IN WAR**

A Series of Historical Sketches by Marguerite Martyn.

pian first mentioned by Miss Carroll with what result we know. With the first victory the enemy's center was pierced.

Missouri was kept in the Union by the victories south of her and Tennessee and Kentucky were restored. The Federal armies were enabled to push forward to the Gulf States and secure the great river and routes of communication. And the Confederacy already was the "Lost Cause."

IT is easy to perceive that the strategy which cuts in two the enemy lines of communication makes the destruction of the enemy almost inevitable. The strange feature of this case, the almost unbelievable feature is that a woman was the only one to discover and point out the strategical point.

That a delicate little woman in wide-sweeping skirts, tight bodice, demure bonnet should possess breadth of vision beyond the big-bellied, bewhiskered, rough-hewn masculine ideal of the time was so lacking in plausibility, so contrary to the conception of men and women's relations at those times that it took the wise Lincoln hesitated to add another element of confusion to what he already had to contend with. The author of the Tennessee campaign remained unknown except to the President and his Cabinet. As attested in the congressional report, the President had insisted upon the most cautious guarding of the secret until the pension reached her she had died.

effected upon his Generals if they knew that were proceeding upon the advice of a civilian, and that a woman a woman.

MISS CARROLL, in her wisdom, did not need to be cautioned to keep silent. Not until years afterward did she venture a claim against the Government for services rendered, and then it was a committee of men intimate with the circumstances which undertook the plea on her behalf.

She was by this time bed-ridden, paralyzed and dependent upon a sister, Government clerk in Washington, for support.

The Congressional Committee hearing the report recommended that Miss Carroll be placed upon the pension rolls as a "partial measure of recognition of her public service."

But before an installment of the pension reached her she had died.

changes in accordance with his altered living conditions and habits.

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Experiments with overhead wires were begun in England 20 years ago, among those interested being Sir Oliver Lodge and Prof. Lemstrom of Helsinki, an authority on agricultural subjects. They formed a company and sold a large number of installations, but results were not always satisfactory and some lost faith. Electroculture is a science of the future.

**Speed Up Crops by Electricity**

DRIVEN by the necessity of increasing home production to offset the loss of food-carrying ships by submarines, the English Government is making a thorough test of the possibilities of stimulating plant growth by means of electricity. Overhead wires are to be used and experiments will be made with spring wheat, oats, barley and clover, and also to determine what fertilizers give best results. The tests will be made at Hereford by agricultural experts under the direction of Prof. W. H. Blackman of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

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**The Oldest Bell in America**

ANNE, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, was the giver of the first bell in America. This bell was unearthed several years ago underneath a stage in the guild hall of Trinity Church at Newport, R. I. It is three feet high and an arrow and inscription show it to have been the present of Queen Anne. It bears the date of 1703, which was the year Queen Anne succeeded to the throne, following the death of William III. While her father and mother joined the Church of Rome, Anne was reared as a Protestant. In her twentieth year she married Prince George, brother of the King of Denmark. Eighteen years after she ascended the throne, her reign of a dozen years was crowded with events of vast importance for the British empire and all Europe, and her name is associated with one of the greatest epochs in the history of English literature.

The papers reached Col. Scott, the rail expert of the Cabinet, who immediately appreciated the vital importance of the suggestions. Others highest in authority appreciated them, too. After the usual congressional delay, the plan was acted upon. Secretary Stanton came into the Cabinet entirely committed to the plan he had proposed by her which had proved successful.

Miss Carroll's first known public service, it is shown in the congressional report, was a reply she wrote to a secession speech in Congress by Senator Breckinridge. Her argu-

**Simple Rules for Avoiding Consumption.**

**H**ERE are some general rules for avoiding consumption.

They were given to the employees of New York City in an address delivered at the Municipal Building by Dr. Otto R. Eichel of the State Health Department:

1. It is your duty, part of your personal responsibility as a free citizen under a democratic Government, to stop careless spitting. Public sentiment against this dirty habit must be so strong that nowhere will it be tolerated.

2. Do all in your power to keep the place in which you live and work absolutely clean, and especially to prevent dust.

3. Insist upon fresh air and sunlight at all times and in all places; become a fanatic on the subject. Fresh air and sunlight are very badly needed.

4. Never occupy a new home until it has been thoroughly cleaned and aired. Prefer places that have exposure to sunlight.

5. It is almost superfluous for me to add, finally, to keep clean in body and mind; to be moderate in all things; eat only plain, wholesome food; drink water; exercise; get plenty of sleep.

6. Last of all, everything that you can do to make life healthier and happier helps to avoid tuberculosis—better wages, better working hours, better food at lower prices, playgrounds for children and adults, better factories, schools, homes and work places. We can do no better than try to live healthy, happy and useful lives and assume a strict personal duty in a republic, as is our civic duty.

Generally speaking, there are two kinds of blonde—blondes by birth and blondes by preference. These are subdivided into golden blondes, diamond blondes, strawberry blonde—and undecided blondes; that is those who have not yet decided on their favorite shade.

Sometimes illness turns a woman's hair gray, and sometimes it merely turns it dark at the roots.

All this talk about the "yellow peril" is nonsense. There is no more danger in permitting your husband to employ a pretty blonde stenographer than there is in throwing a lighted match into the waste-paper basket.

When love flies out of the window, the cat and the sympathetic blonde tip-toe in opposite doors.

A natural-minded woman can forgive her rival for anything else on earth sooner than for being a blonde!

N. B. You don't have to be a blonde in order to learn all these things about them. You have to be a brunnette. I am.

**BLONDES**

By Helen Rowland.

EXT to a mouse or a rich widow, there is nothing on earth that a normal girl dreads so much as blonde!

No matter how many brunettes a woman has married from time to time, you can always be perfectly sure that there has been a blonde in his life.

A woman with dark hair and eyes may make men admire her, but in order to make one of them propose she must blonde her temperament down to the roots.

The dusky Cleopatra may have succeeded in making tools of a few men, but it took a dizzy, fluffy little blonde like Helen of Troy to make a lot of men make tools of her.

You may fight a brunnette,

brunette, as woman to woman, but when you fight a blonde you fight a cherished masculine tradition.

## In Case of Injury to His Billiard Arm, Hoppe Might Call in His Balk-Line Nurse

### National League Puts Ban on Dollar-Sign Trade Talk; Hornsby Case Responsible

Branch Rickey, President of the Cardinals, Forces Passage of Rule; He Also Succeeds in Inducing Magnates to Adopt Withdrawal of Waivers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Club owners of the American Baseball League met here today to adopt the 1918 schedule and discuss other league subjects of a routine nature. The league, it was expected, would name a committee to confer with the special committee appointed yesterday by the National League at its closing session to adjust differences pertaining to collection of the war tax on admission tickets.

The National's Committee is composed of Barney Dreyfuss, W. R. Barker and H. N. Hempstead.

The National's committee will also meet with the American representatives to formulate plans as to the final disposition of the Federal League parks in Brooklyn and Hurstville, N. J. The properties came into possession of organized baseball through the terms of settlement.

#### Rickey Stirs 'Em Up.

Before moving New York's big baseball show from the Waldorf to the Walcott, the National League went on record, yesterday, as condemning the practice of certain club owners in attempting that they have intentions of buying certain star players from certain other clubs.

This, of course, was aimed at Charles F. Weeghman, president of the Chicago club, for his alleged announcements in the case of Rogers Hornsby, the star shortstop of the St. Louis Cardinals.

The meeting was just a year old afternoon tea until, just before adjournment, when Branch Rickey, the new president of the St. Louis club, made his protest. He complained right off loud that the officials of the Chicago club had used underhand and unethical methods in giving to the club owners the announcement that Weeghman was willing to pay great sums of money for Hornsby, to the great damage and injury of the St. Louis organization.

#### Mr. Weeghman Was Meant.

The question was discussed for some time, and finally, without mentioning or censoring the Chicago club, the league recorded itself as against the publicity practice regarding big deals to stimulate the poorer clubs in the circuit.

Col. Charles H. Ebbets' amendment to the by-laws to allow the playing off of postponed or tie games during the first inter-club series as doubleheaders was voted down, and it was among the members that it was finally withdrawn by the Brooklyn owner. He then offered an amendment that there be no double-headers at all—the all-tied and postponed games remain played off on open dates.

The G.A.S.P. that went up at this rallied the glasses in the Waldorf bar, "way" downstairs. However, the amendment was lost, so the game was off. This leaves the double-header situation unchanged—no dual bills until the second series between clubs rolls around.

The amendment offered by Branch Rickey of the St. Louis club, allowing the withdrawal of waivers after clubs have put in claims was adopted.

The effort of President Rickey of the Cardinals to have the minimum waiver price fixed at \$1500 was lost. The president of the league will fix the price himself.

The league reaffirmed Gov. Tener's power to settle the litigation, and the compromise probably will be

### WRAY'S COLUMN

#### Looking After "Our Boys."

"OVER there" or over here, our boys are going to be well looked after, in the matter of healthful recreation and the equipment to promote it. Many contributions of a voluntary or informal nature have been made, looking to supply footballs, baseballs and other paraphernalia needed.

But the demand has run so far ahead of the supply that the Commission on Training Camps activities has taken the master over with a view to supplying the enormous demand for athletic materials, both at home and abroad.

The training camp commission has appointed a committee whose duty is to organize local committees in all the large population centers of the country. Each local committee arranges a series of athletic or sporting entertainments, the proceeds of which go to swell the equipment fund.

#### Local Committee Organized.

D. R. NORMAN TOOKER, representing the Training Camps Commission, was here yesterday in conference with Rodewo Abeken, Director of Municipal Athletics, for the purpose of establishing such a local commission. Dr. Tooker was assured of the co-operation of local men and the naming of the local "actives" will be mailed from Washington in a few days.

The St. Louis committee, Dr. Tooker explained, "will be empowered to use its own judgment in holding events for the benefit of the equipment fund. These entertainments may consist of boxing, football, baseball, soccer or any other athletic activity in which the community is interested. The Training Camps Commission will undertake to supply the material for such entertainments and to underwrite expenses for producing the same."

#### Many Stars Available.

ONE of the first guns to be trained on the reputation of Miller Huggins, manager of the New York Americans, is a boxer. A boxing match will be loaded with information concerning one Fritz Maisel. Maisel was a mere incident in the cluster of men given to the Browns. Yet already no less than

#### What N. L. Accomplished at Annual Meeting.

Refused against publicity in big deals.

Refused to permit double headers during season's first trip.

Turned down amendment barring ALL double headers.

Passed rule allowing the withdrawal of waivers.

Voted against proposition to raise waiver price.

Empowered President Tener to settle Federal League litigation.

Adopted four club division of world's series money.

Refused to suspend present player limits.

Empowered committee to disburse uniform war tax admissions with A. L.

Made this week and the terms made public. It was hinted that the old ball parks may be sold.

The new division of the world's series money whereby the first four clubs in each league share the spoils, that Weeghman was willing to pay great sums of money for Hornsby, to the great damage and injury of the St. Louis organization.

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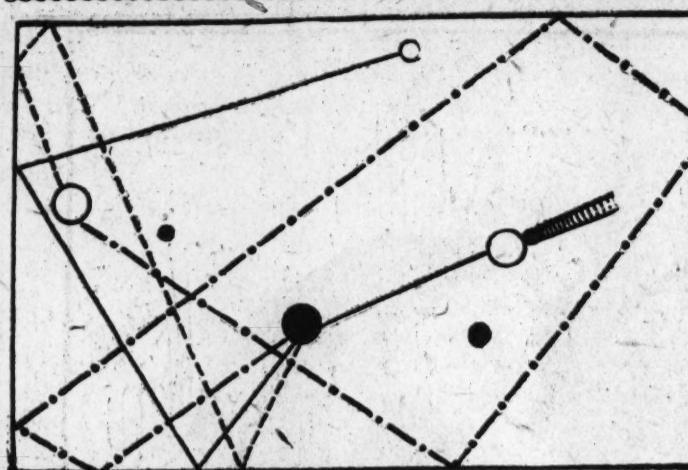
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#### The Shot Otis Played and Missed



Continuous line shows how Otis missed.

Dots and dashes show the "easy" five cushion carom that Havana missed.

Otis passed up. Try it!

Small balls show how Otis left De Oro for his final shot, the Cuban's cue ball having remained in its original position. De Oro drew to the rail and his cue ball took the short cushion and then the long rail, scoring.

#### Diagram Clears Otis of 'Laying Down' to De Oro

#### Missed Final Shot Because 'Reverse English Failed to Take, Not Intentionally.'

Second Sacker, It Is Said, Will Act in Advisory Capacity to Red Sox Manager.

Two Cities Want Match.

Therefore, if there are any balkline experts under the sun nursing the belief they can trim Hoppe, all that need be done in the matter is to deposit \$50 as a starter and hold \$2000 reserved to add to this amount as a side bet when the articles are signed.

If such a match is made, which possibility seems remote at present, it will not be played until the start of Hoppe's next tour of the country, some time in the early fall of this year. Benjamin also imposes certain restrictions about the site of such a contest. New York will not be used. The Pacific Northwest, San Francisco or Seattle, principally because both are willing to bid higher than their contemporaries.

Players Arrive Today.

Hoppe and Charles C. Peterson arrived here this morning. The first of their four exhibitions is scheduled this afternoon at Peterson's parlors, starting at 3 o'clock. They also will show there tonight at 8 o'clock and again tomorrow afternoon and evening.

The exhibitions include 250 points of 18-cushine, 25 points of three-cushion and an exhibition of fancy shots by Peterson, in which he is considered the master of the world.

Playing in Indianapolis last night, Hoppe failed to count in the first 10 innings at three-cushions. Then he began and ran out his 50 points in 41 innings, an average of 1.22. He had a high run of 8. Simon, who had been charged to meet Hoppe and Peterson to play 50 points of three-cushions, instead of the customary 25.

ELMER FARRAR ANNEXES CITY 3-CUSHION TITLE BY DEFEATING SIMON

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.—Yes, Willard, champion heavyweight pugilist, who has been here on business several days, announced last night he steady road and willing to meet, in Cheyenne, Wyo., on July 4, the winner of a Jack Dempsey-Fred Fulton bout.

"It is not true, as Dempsey's manager, Hugo Kaerns, has been telling, that I have agreed to meet Dempsey, but I will fight him if he first comes to town," said Willard. "I am perfectly willing and anxious to defend my title, but I do not think the public wants me to fight any but the best fighter. Let these two settle that and I will meet the winner."

SCHIRR AND JAEGER GET HIGH SCORE IN DOUBLES EVENT OF CITY TOURNEY

L. Schirr and J. Jaeger did the best bowling last night in the two-man event of the city scratch tournament on the Congress alleys with a total of 1146. This mark, however, failed to place them in the top 10. Their score was the star with a 621 total, while his partner counted 525. Dippel and Moll, 1110, with the latter getting 546, were the only others to go under 1100.

Dipper topped the individuals for the scratch with a 355 count, while Reed had 592 and H. Hartman 589.

Today will be a busy day in the event as two squads of two-man teams and individuals are scheduled to strive for new records.

PHILLIES PURCHASE MAIN FROM LOUISVILLE CLUB

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 14.—Pitcher Miles Main of the Louisville American Association club has been sold to the Philadelphia Nationals, according to a telegram received yesterday from President O. H. Wather, who is in New York attending a baseball meet.

JACKSON IS RE-ELECTED.

At the annual meeting of the Baseball Writers' Association of America in New York Joe S. Jackson was elected president for the ninth consecutive term. Joseph McCready of Philadelphia was named secretary-treasurer.

C. A. C. WILL KEEP UP ATHLETIC WORK IN NEW QUARTERS

The Columbian Athletic Club will continue its activities for the betterment of the athletic sport in this city, it was announced yesterday by the officials in charge of the reorganization. At a meeting of about 150 members held last night, it was stated that the club would move into new quarters at Riverside Park, 4100 South Broadway.

For some time it was thought that the organization would go out of existence after the Long Brewing Association, which owned the club house and grounds formerly tenanted by the Tangled C, had foreclosed on the club because of its inability to pay money owed the brewery for improvements made during the past two years.

However, all the creditors have been visited during the past week and satisfactory arrangements have been made so that the organization will be able to continue its activities.

#### Confounding Trader Huggins.

ONE of the first guns to be trained on the reputation of Miller Huggins, manager of the New York Americans, is a boxer. A boxing match will be loaded with information concerning one Fritz Maisel.

Fritz was a mere incident in the cluster of men given to the Browns. Yet already no less than

### Hoppe Wants \$2500 Wager to Risk Title

#### Benjamin Outlines Terms Under Which Balkline Champion Will Defend Laurels.

R. B. Benjamin, manager of Willie Hoppe, whose grip on the world's balkline title becomes more secure with each year, has now issued his final ultimatum, aiming to do with the appearance of Hoppe in a championship match. Apparently there is no person in the balkline world sufficiently skilled to cope with a man who can average better than 40 for over 25,000 points, but in case such a man does exist, Benjamin is talking for his benefit.

Willie Hoppe will appear in a match to defend his title providing an opponent can be found who is willing to put up \$2500 as a guarantee that he will bet \$2500 on the outcome of the contest.

Smitten down, this means Benjamin is willing to let Hoppe engage in champion ship play if it is worth his while financially.

Weeghman to Hornsby.

O. H. my heart is set on you,

And to you I will be true,

Rogers, dear.

If with me you'll only sign

I will be your valentine

And my bank roll will be thine,

Rogers, dear.

Rickey to Weeghman.

YOU Muddlesome Matty,

Why don't you get hep to yourself?

Now, prithee, don't meddle

My men I'll not peddle

For all of your ill-gotten pelf.

OH, Doctor!

According to the umpires, Johnny Evers is a born Doctor of Philosophy.

Evers' game is supposed to have

make him an outfielder out of Ray

Caldwell on account of his hitting

and his poor fielding.

He is not a good pitcher, either,

but he is a good fielder.

He is not a good fielder.

# THE POST-DISPATCH DAILY RECORD OF MARKETS AND FINANCE

## QUIET TRADING IN THE NEW YORK STOCK LIST SHOWS VALUES STEADY

**Early Market Records Losses on Specialties, but a Rally Follows—Liberty Fours Are Slightly Lower.**

**NEW YORK, Feb. 14.** Minor price changes marked the opening of the stock market today, with small gains the rule on most of the standard shares. Trading was very quiet in the first half hour, however, and sentiment generally was mixed over the outlook for stocks. Most continues firm in all important markets.

Taking the steel industry as a whole, the plants are not operating at 20 to 40 per cent capacity, according to steel manufacturers, in contact with the situation. It is point led out the New York Steel Corporation, scarcely more than two weeks ago, was producing steel ingots at less than 25 per cent of its capacity, while there has been some improvement recently. It has been scarcely more than 5 per cent.

The outlook for the near future is not encouraging.

Chicago, where all of the steel

plants were idle immediately follow

ing the bimetallic agreement, is labor

ously slow. In eastern Ohio and

western Pennsylvania where plants

reached the coke fields, operations

are good, but, with car

space for the steel ovens down to 25 per cent of normal, even the blast

ovens, that are open and finishing mills, are threatened with further banking.

Individual steel workers on impor

tant war orders, in instances

are working as much as 55 per cent

the capacity of other finishing mills

because the size of crude steel is

inadequate being at the lowest point in many years.

The strength of American Can com

pact has been accompanied by

rumors that the stock would go on a

dividend basis and the action might

be taken at the next meeting of the

board of directors. An "A" series of

canary says that large amounts of

money are needed for working capital

and there are no prospects for divi

dends this year.

Early this year the company increased

its working capital by the sale of

\$10,000,000 to 10 months 7 per cent

notes and no action on the common

is likely until this debt is

liquidated.

## DETAILED REPORT OF DAY'S TRADING IN WALL STREET

**NEW YORK, Feb. 14.**—Special issues such as Distillers, American, General Motors and Summa Tobacco availed themselves of immediate gains on the heavy tone displayed by other shares. The New York Stock Exchange was fractionally lower at a loss of 1½ points.

Canadian Pacific, heavily load

ed, broadened later, after a sharp

reaction, was added to the list of General Motors along with a sur

plus of 2½ per cent.

Second preferred of Maxwell Com

pany, second preferred of Maxwell Com

**Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out**



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MUTT AND JEFF—NO USE INVITING MORE GUESTS THAN YOU CAN ACCOMMODATE.—By BUD FISHER.



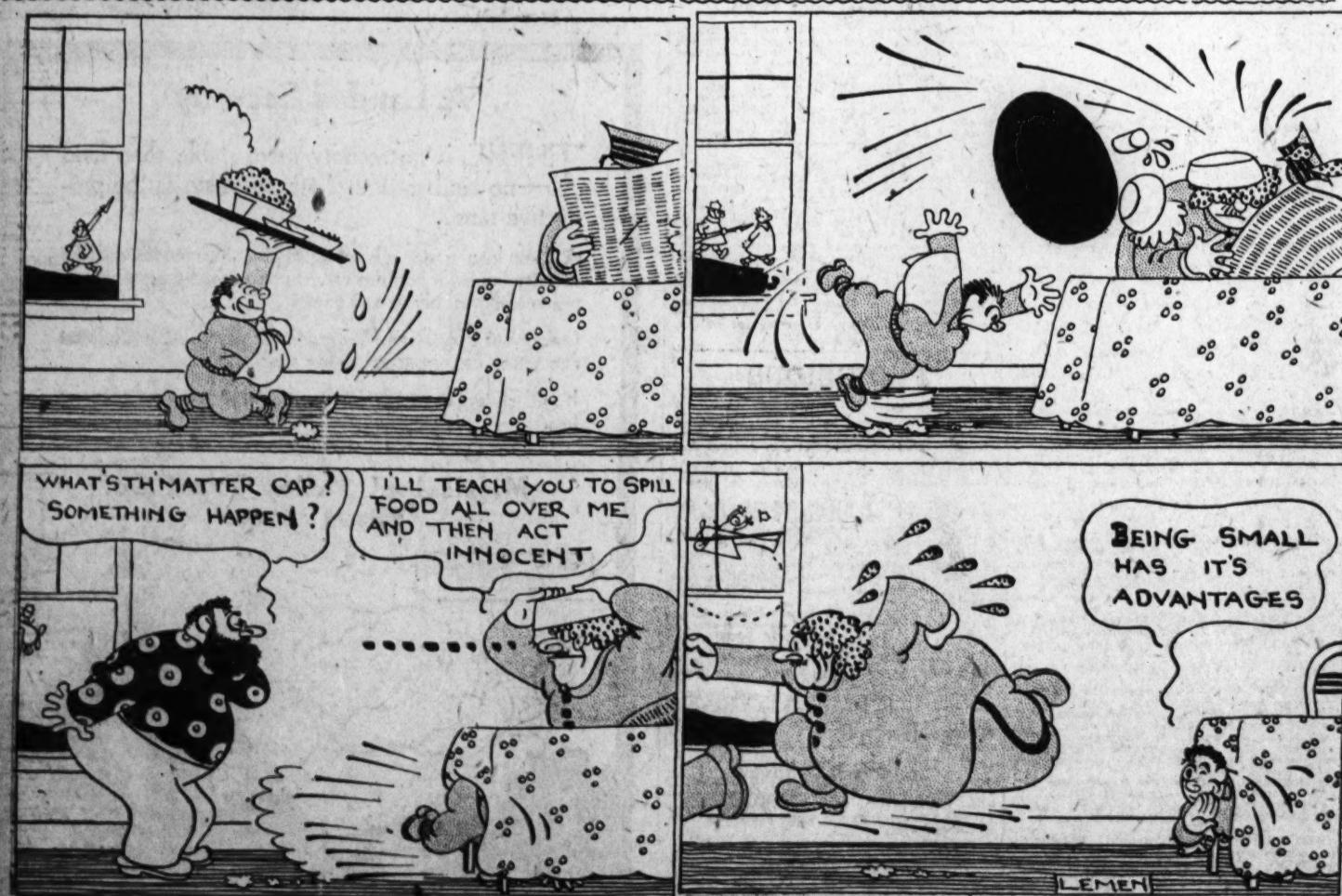
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"ALL WRITE"—THIS STORE'S STOCK IS "STATIONARY"—YET IT KEEPS MOVING.



"Cinched.  
"ISN'T he rather fast, dear?" asked the anxious mother.  
"Yes, mamma," replied the girl,  
"but I don't think he will get away."  
Argonaut.

**VOLUNTEER VIC**



By LEMEN

PENNY ANTE: The Afternoon Game

By Jean Knott

